HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28499 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3906	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4872	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special " P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th „
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dca. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible]BE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 27, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Wernoth Hall	A. Buck	4100	500	About 18th Aug. 1891.

THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. " CHYEBASSA " are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 2nd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. " PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. " NOWSHERA," 2,950 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s " Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO'S

" DRY "

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC DOG-CART, size of ordinary carriage, four wheeled, with top, to carry four persons, almost new, in perfect working order.

For particulars and price apply to

THE PALACE OFFICER,
Mysore.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

LONDON HOUSE :

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

Capital Subscribed	£2,000,000
Capital Called-up	£ 250,000
Reserved Fund	£ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street.

BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, openfaced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says :—" A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says :—" Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says :—" Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sankutla, says :—" A German value the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT " IDIOCATHARTES."

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	as.	Credit Prices. Rs.	as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—				
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	8	10	8
„ „ „ „ Wicker covered	11	0	12	0
„ 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8	13	0
„ „ „ „ Wicker covered	13	8	15	4
„ 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0	17	0
„ „ „ „ Wicker covered	17	0	19	8
„ 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0	22	8
„ „ „ „ Wicker covered	23	8	26	0
„ 2 Five gallon size	27	0	30	0
„ 3 Six gallon size	34	0	39	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from 2 to	5	0		

Coir Covers can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can " still " supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL

Relieves all Pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skin......2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. a. 2 8

BRAIN PANACEA

Is a capital Remedy against General Debility, impaired System, and Weak Brain ......4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and 7 0

AGUE SPECIFIC,

The " King" of all Fever Medicines, never known to fail in all cases of Malarial, Epidemic, and other Fevers, Cold, Chill, and Ague ......2s. 6d., or 1 8

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.

Instant relief is guaranteed in Asthma and Allied Diseases......2s. 9d., or 2 0

SANTOLICURA.

A most Reliable Preparation for the cure of Diseases of the Urinary Organs, recent or of long standing, acquired or hereditary. Is a skilful combination of pure Sanital Oil with Iron and other Vegetable Aromatic Drugs..1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d., or Re. 1 and 2 0

HERBAL BRASSICON

Is a TERROR to all Aches and Pains and Rheumatic Affections to which the human body is liable......1s. 6d., or 1 0

DYSENTERY DROPS.

A radical cure of astonishing nature that gives immediate relief in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera......2s. or 1 4

RESTORATIVE BEADS

Are used in all diseases of the Blood, renovate the System, and purge the Blood from all impurities. Are marvels of all tonics for persons weakened by protracted and long illness ......1s. 6d. or 1 0

SATARANA SALVE.

Dhobie's Itch cured! Is a specific of great value for Ringworm and other obstinate Skin Diseases ..9d. or 0 6

PUKKA RUSMA

Is a new Powder that effectually removes Superfluous Hairs......1s. 6d. or 1 0

ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM.

Is the "True Friend of Mothers!" Don't let your Baby cry! Any cause will be removed by using this really astonishing Balm, Worms, Teething, Bowels or Liver ......1s. 6d. or 1 0

BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

Bookworms! Brain Workers!! It is for you. Refreshes Brain, develops Mental Powers and strengthens System ......3s. 6d. or 2 4

Can be had of all Chemists, and Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUF'G. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

Capital Fully Called-up	£1,000,000
(With Power to Increase to	£4,000,000)
Reserve Funds	£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Iron Bedsteads, of very superior quality, with Tent Tops and Rods for Mosquito Curtains, Brass-mounted Japanned Black—					
Single size, 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in.	each	26	0	29	0
„ „ „ „ „	„	42	0	47	0
Double size, 6ft. 6in. by 5ft.	„	52	0	58	0
„ „ „ „ „	„	66	0	74	0
Children's Iron Cots, Japanned Black—					
Size, 5ft. by 3ft.	each	32	0	36	0
„ „ „	„	48	0	54	0
Babies' Swinging Bassinette Cots, Brass-mounted Japanned Black or White Enamelled	each	28	0	32	0
Do. do. do.	„	35	0	39	0
Folding Iron Invalid or Hospital Cots, with Double Woven Wire Mattresses—					
Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft.	each	32	0	36	0
Single Bedsteads, of superior quality, with Mattresses, complete—					
Size, 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in.	each	45	0	50	0

SPRING MATTRESSES.

The " Argosy" Double Woven Wire Mattresses, made of Galvanised Woven Wire on a well-seasoned polished wooden frame, elastic, cool, and cleanly—					
Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft.	each	18	0	20	0
„ 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.	„	20	0	22	8
„ 6ft. 3in. by 5ft.	„	26	0	29	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN UP TO 30 BALES AN HOUR.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

HOOP 7½ lbs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs.

Bales of these measurements are GUARANTEED, without injury to the cotton; and are over **20** per cent. SMALLER than bales from any other press.

Bales of *ordinary measurement* from a CUMMINS' PATENT press, require only 2½ lbs. of hoop per bale of 400 lbs., or about 60 per cent. LESS than any press in India.

The CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALES are well-known in ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, having been regularly exported to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, TRIESTE, GENOA, BARCELONA, &c., during the past SEVEN YEARS. They may be seen in BOMBAY at any time; and PRESSES may be seen WORKING, at RAICHORE, VIRUDUPATI, SATUR, &c.

HALF PRESSES AND FINISHERS,

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED, or REVOLVING, BOXES; OUTTURN with revolving boxes up to 60 Bales an hour, any weight of Bale up to 800 lbs. of cotton, ordinary measurement and shape.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
EMULSION
Of Finest Tasteless Norwegian
CODLIVER OIL,
WITH
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
A reliable remedy for
PULMONARY DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF FLESH, &c., &c.

EASILY TAKEN—READILY DIGESTED.

NOTE.—This Emulsion contains 50 per cent. of Pure Oil, and may be depended upon in every instance to give entire satisfaction.

Price per Bottle .... Re. 1.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
No. 35, ESPLANADE {Opposite the Clock Tower,} ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: " Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs. Increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genitourinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (" *Turnera Aphrodisiaca* "), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

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FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000, I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
„ „ Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, „	31	4
Montilla „	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
" La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

	Rs.	a.
" Real Old Tawny "	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the p st mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At th same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
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MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the " BOMBAY GAZETTE " Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1891.

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN AS FOLLOWS:—

Children's Session from 2 to 4 p.m. Admission free. 8 annas ... Afternoon Session from 5 to 7 p.m. Evening Session from 9-30 to 11 p.m. Admission Re. 1 with use of ...

A Band will be in attendance at the Evening Session.

NUGENT & Co.

LAST NIGHTS! FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY, having prepared to leave for Poona, will give one more performance of their much-applauded Parsee Social Drama,

"GAMRENI GORI" (i.e. The Village Beauty) By Mr. Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee.

GAMRENI GORI—An English Actress in Parsee Garb.

Please reserve your Seats early.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
KANDY, CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P.M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE PRACTITIONER'S VADE MECUM.

A PRACTICAL WORK on New Materia Medica, Modern Therapeutics and Recent Treatment of Diseases, including various other Subjects connected with the Practice of Medicine

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EDALJEE CAWASJEE APPU (TUKINA) L.M. & S.,

MARWARI BAZAR, MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 8 only. Postage As. 8 extra. Can be had from the Author, or "The Imperial Press," Kalkadevi Road.

WANTED FOR RAILWAY WORK.

A FITTER experienced in constructing and erecting Point and Signal Work. One with knowledge of interlocking preferred; either European, Eurasian, or Native. Apply with copies of certificates and statement of where trained and employed, and on what class of work, with note of salary expected To

SUPDT., WAY AND WORKS,
North-Western Railway, Lahore.

CHUBB'S
FLAT DEED BOXES.

Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

No. 1—12 in. long by 8 in. wide by 4 in. deep....Rs. 23
" 2—14 in. " by 10 in. " by 5 in. " ...... " 25
" 3—16 in. " by 12 in. " by 6 in. " ...... " 30

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN accordance with a requisition received by the President, signed by four Members of the Standing Committee, and in reference to a letter from Government to the effect that it cannot wait beyond the 10th August 1891, for the submission of the representation which the Corporation desire to make on the subject of the Police charges, a Meeting of Urgency will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, at 3-15 P.M. for the consideration and adoption of MEMORIAL accordingly.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 31st July, 1891.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1891.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 29th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

આસર વીરજી કું૦

i. e. ASSUR VIRJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1891.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Suit No. 5 of 1891.

DORABJEE RUSTOMJEE MADAN......Plaintiff.

vs.

JERBAI ....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HEARING of this Suit, which was fixed for SATURDAY, the 1st Day of August, 1891, has, by consent of both parties, been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1891. Delegates, who have been summoned to attend on Saturday, the 1st August, will be good enough to attend at the High Court on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1891.

By Order,

F. H. De BRITO,
For Clerk of the Court.

Bombay, 31st July, 1891.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS, &c., received by the Central Committee from 1st January, to 30th June, 1891.

	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Life Members.			
His Excellency the Viceroy	250 0 0		
Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne	250 0 0		
Lady Hutchins	200 0 0		
		700 0 0	
Annual and Monthly Subscribers.			
J. H. B. Hallen, Esq	60 0 0		
Mrs. Toomey	50 0 0		
R. B. Buckley Esq	40 0 0		
Thakur of Kattiwara and Blinia of Minkhea	49 4 0		
		199 4 0	
Contributions from Branches.			
United Kingdom Branch, Contribution	230 5 3		
Do. Salaries of employes	1,945 15 1		
Do. Passage money allowances	1,657 8 10		
		3,833 13 2	
Donations, &c.			
Sale of report	160 0 0		
		160 0 0	
Total Rs.	..	4,893 1 2	

HURLOCK PRITCHARD,
Honorary Treasurer.

J. P. HEWETT,
Honorary Secretary.

Simla, The 20th July, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE HASSON DAWOOD, late of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased.

NOORBAI, widow and one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. A. WATKINS.
The 22nd Day of July, 1891.

Messrs. TYABJEE and DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attornies.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share (Free of Income-Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after SATURDAY, the 1st August, 1891, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 28th July, to 4th August 1891, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 27th July, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.................£3,200,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1891, at 5-45 P. M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the above Company has this day been REMOVED to No 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

For The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. St. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,

Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, on the old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on the New Shares, (Free of Income-Tax) will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, (Free of Income Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proxino, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 17-8-0 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share on the old Shares and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેક આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted. For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Fund will be held at 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at No. 21, Hornby Road, Fort, at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., for the following purpose:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Committee appointed to collect subscriptions and administer relief.

2.—To pass the accounts.

3.—To pass such resolution as the subscribers may think proper for the disposal of the Balance in the hands of the Honorary Secretaries.

4.—To dispose of any other matter connected with the Fund as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
GHELLABHAI HURRIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYAN,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th July 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 10th August, 1891, by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), for CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Commissariat Department at those Stations for the Calendar Year 1892. The Contract at Karachi will be for the official year 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further Particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay.
Ahmednugger.
Kamptee.
Karachi.
Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee.
} Under Bengal Schedule No. 98 A. A.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, July 4, 1891.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, who died at "Byramjee Hall," at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, on the 12th day of September, 1890, and probate of whose last will and testament with a Codicil thereto, was granted on the 4th day of March, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay, to his Executors, RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, RUSTOMJEE JAMASJEE ASHBURNER and PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 9th day of August, 1891, at the expiration of which time they will hand over the residue of the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 9th Day of July 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

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Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

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An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

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GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

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PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA — TRADE MARK — SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen... { 34 in. 36 in. 38 in. / Rs. 30 33 36 }

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SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

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CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

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AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

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The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

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Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£300,000 0 0
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Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on Approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on Adults, and Children on very favourable terms.

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Reduction to European rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Fund now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total Accumulated Funds	£6,161,508	13	11

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1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 3
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	500	Rs. 25	952½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¼
Chartered Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	3,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½ x1
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Bros.	8,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,200	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,000	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50.	135	3 650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	940
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	94
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	520
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	191
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	435
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,160
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1025
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	670
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	870
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	655
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	500
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	210
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1000
Madras United	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	515
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					182½
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	90
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 / 450	500 / 450	all / 500	20 / 30	410x1
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	850

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-8
China Leaf	„ 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-10 „
Do. Old	„ 21-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-2
English Sovereigns	„ 13-15
Do. Dragons	„ 13-14
Bar Silver 17 Botterness	„ 108
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 108-2
Sycee Silver	„ 106

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 1891.

New Moon .... August 4th, 10h. 3-6m. p.m.
First Quarter .... „ 13th, 2h. 2-9m. a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 20th, 2h. 19-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 26th, 5h. 0.6m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 1	Cricket: Y M C A vs Parsee Gymkhana. Civil vs Military. Second Anniversary Bombay Sorosis Club, F C Institute. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 37	6 35	9 36m / 8 57 a	2 19m / 3 30 a
Sun. 2	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 37	6 34	10 20m / 9 56 a	3 12m / 4 25 a
Mon. 3	Monsoon Mud Sports, 4-45 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 34	11 0m / 10 44 a	4 0m / 5 7 a
Tues. 4	......	5 38	6 34	11 36m / 11 26 a	4 42m / 5 42 a
Wed. 5	Cricket: Poona vs Parsee at Bombay. Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 33	— — / 0 9 a	5 19m / 6 13 a
Thurs 6	Bank of Bombay, Annual Meeting, 3 p.m. Cricket: Poona vs Parsee at Bombay. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Surat Fire Relief Fund Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 39	6 33	0 3m / 0 39 a	5 52m / 6 41 a
Fri. 7	Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs Poona at Bombay. Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 39	6 33	0 37m / 1 6 a	6 21m / 7 6 a

* Left Aden on Monday 5 p.m.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	MAXIMUM RATE. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 0
Do 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 0
Beefsteak, (under part), per lb	0 6 0
Do (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
„ small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
„ salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, per lb	0 5 0
„ 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 6
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 6
„ 2nd „	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 8 0
MUTTON (1ST SORT)—	
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, per lb	0 3 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0
„ 2nd sort, each	0 2 9
Breast, large, each	0 3 0
„ small, each	0 2 6
Head, each	0 3 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0
Mutton, Goat, Country, per lb	0 3 0
MUTTON (2ND SORT)—	
Saddle, per lb	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, per lb	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 3
„ 2nd sort, each	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 2 6
„ small, each	0 2 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0
Mutton, Goat, Country, per lb	0 2 6
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore „ per piece	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore „ „	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 6
PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0 4 0
„ Salt, country, per lb	0 5 0
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
„ Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 5 0
Bacon, per lb	0 5 0
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
„ Lard, per lb	0 6 0
„ Boiled Lard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0 8 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7 0 0
„ Hens, each	3 8 0
Ducks, large, each	0 14 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
„ „ middling, each	0 11 0
Chickens, large, each	0 8 0
„ small, each	0 5 0
Eggs, each	0 0 4
Pigeons, per pair	1 0 0
„ young, per pair	0 14 0
Rabbits, each	0 6 0
Doves, per pair	0 7 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 10 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
Cheese English, per tin	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 16 oz, each	0 1 9
„ 2nd sort, 16 oz, each	0 1 6
„ brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
„ 2nd sort per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
„ 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
„ Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
„ Poona, Mixed per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort per seer	0 0 9
Bajri „ per seer	0 0 6
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 4 0
„ per maund	0 3 6
Aine, per candy	6 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 0
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
„ per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs	2 0 0
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Teel, Oil, 1st sort	4 4 0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 7 0
Linseed Oil, country per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, Bombay, per maund	3 8 0
„ „ Calcutta, per maund	3 12 0
Kerosine Oil, Snow Flake, per tin	2 5 0
„ „ Common, per tin	1 13 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, per seer	0 5 6
„ Ghautee, per seer	0 5 0
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
„ common, country, per bottle	0 2 0
Mora spirit, per bottle	0 13 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 10 0
„ 2nd sort, per seer	0 8 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
„ 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
„ „ 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
„ „ brown, per seer	0 1 3
„ Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, 1st sort, per lb	1 2 0
„ Hill, per lb	0 14 0
„ 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
„ 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
„ 3rd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Gram, Jamboosear, per phurra	3 12 0
„ Ghautee, per phurra	3 6 0
„ Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 6 0
„ Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0
„ Cutch, per phurra	3 8 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
„ Bhowanuggur, per phurra	3 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	7 0 0
„ 2nd sort, per phurra	6 4 0
„ common, per phurra	4 8 0
„ Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 8 0
„ „ 2nd sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 0 0
„ „ 2nd sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 12 0
„ old) per phurra	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	2 12 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo	2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 0 0
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0
Moong, per phurra	4 8 0
„ Dall per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor per phurra	3 6 0
„ Dall per phurra	3 8 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2 8 0
Peas, per phurra	3 4 0
Toor, per phurra	3 4 0
„ Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
„ 2nd sorts	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sort, per phurra	2 8 0
Wurree or Veragoo	3 8 0
Kong, per phurra	3 10 0
VEGETABLE—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per md	3 0 0
„ „ per seer	0 1 3
„ „ small, per md	2 8 0
„ „ per seer	0 1 0
„ Poona or Surat, large, per md	1 12 0
„ „ per seer	0 0 9
„ „ small, per md	1 4 0
„ „ per seer	0 0 6
Turnips, large, per dozen	0 8 0
„ small, per dozen	0 4 0
Beet, large, each	0 2 0
„ small, each	0 1 0
Radishes white, per dozen	0 3 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 6
French Beans, per seer	0 0 9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 8 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
„ small, each	0 9 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 0 9
Parsley, per small bundle	0 0 6
Betelnut, per maund	5 0 0
„ leaf, per 100	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 0 9
FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 11 0
„ small, each	0 8 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0
„ small, each	0 10 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
„ small, per dozen	0 1 6
Orange, large, Nagpore, per dozen	1 8 0
„ small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, water, large, each	1 4 0
Plantains large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
„ small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
„ large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
„ small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	0 12 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	8 0 0
„ Common, per dozen	1 8 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 4 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	1 0 0
Moosoombees, Poona, per dozen	1 2 0
FRESH FISH—	
Bamlows, per score	0 3 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 3 0
„ opened, per dozen	0 2 0
DRY FISH—	
Palah, large, each	0 3 0
„ small, each	0 1 3
Dhomee, large, each	0 1 0
„ small, each	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Doungry fish, each	0 1 6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
„ small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11
„ 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9
„ pounded, per seer	0 1 6

THE arrest of the young man, William Burke, at Morpeth, on a charge of murdering a lad named John Burns, by throwing him into the Tweed nine years ago, is described as a case that is "fraught with romance." The deceased's body was found in the Tweedmouth Dock, but no evidence being forthcoming as to how it came there, a simple verdict was returned of found drowned. According to local rumour, the explanation of the mystery is as follows:—About the year 1882, and prior to that time, Burke and the deceased were desirous of winning the affections of the same girl, and were jealous of each other. One night they quarrelled near the river, in which the deceased fell, and it is stated that Burke was arrested the other day in consequence of information given to the police by a man who was a witness of what took place. Burke, it is added, subsequently married the girl, and went to South Africa, whence he has lately returned. The accused's defence, however, it must be remembered, has yet to be heard. Indeed, although he has been remanded, the prosecution have not up to the present disclosed the theory on which they charge him with the alleged crime.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket—Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Parsee Gymkhana.
Civil *vs.* Military.
Skating Rink, 11a.m. to 1 p.m. 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
The Gun Club will meet Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
Second Anniversary, Sorosis, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Association Football practice, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on 30th:—Knight Companion (s) put back from sea. Yesterday:—Nevasa (s) from Calcutta; Chilka (s), Moulmein; Vadala (s), Calcutta; and Baghdad (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mirzapore (s) for China, &c.; Thibet (s), China, &c.; Huzara (s), Calcutta, &c.; Peshawur (s), London, &c.; and Indramayo (s), Dunkirk.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A practice game will be played at 5-30 this evening on the Cooperage between teams representing Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Rovers' F. C.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—At the meeting of the Theosophical Society to be held to-morrow evening, at 5-30, at their quarters in the Church Gate Street, a paper on "The Valley of the Quest" will be read and explained.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played to-night, commencing at 8-30 p. m.:—

Quick March	Eldorado.	
Polka Mazurka	Rose	From Faust.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Otto Roeder.
Schottische	Happy Hearts	H. Round.
Valse	Blondina	W. V. Scholes.
Polka	Old China	C. Coote, Jr.
Galop	Reiter	Jakoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—The body of one of the two men who were drowned by the upsetting of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's boat during the storm on the 24th ultimo was found floating in the sea at Malool on Wednesday last. The body was brought ashore by the villagers, and an inquest was held by the police patel of Malool, after which the body was buried.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the coroner, at Baghunath Dadajee's Street, Fort, touching the death of Nowrojee Dadabhoy, aged 28 years. The deceased was of dissipated habits and had been several times in jail. Yesterday he purchased 3 annas worth of opium which he swallowed. He was found lying dead in his bed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening a hack-victoria was standing near the Albert Building, Hornby Road, when the horse took fright at the escape of steam from a roller engine and bolted. Dashing on to the footpath, the carriage collided with a pillar of the Albert Building, throwing the driver off the coach-box. He fortunately escaped unhurt. The horse tried to run away, when it came into collision with another pillar and fell, when it was immediately secured. The victoria was considerably damaged but fortunately no one was injured.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A NATIVE.—Mr. H. V. Faulconer writes to us:—"The case of assault which was tried in the Girgaum Police Court and decided against me has been incorrectly reported in your issue of to-day (30th). It was not stated by the complainant or any of his witnesses that I struck him with a stick, or that I threw away his cooking pots and pans. He and two of his *purdesi* countrymen alleged that I entered the stable where my horse stands with others, and observing a fire over which they were cooking, extinguished it and demolished the cooking-place, and on his (the complainant) remonstrating with me, I caught him by the face and pushed him away. The upsetting of the fire-place, which was not a foot away from a large stack of hay, was acknowledged (I acted on my rights). The charge of assault, which was all I was called upon to answer, was denied, and three respectable witnesses corroborated this; their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, and yet the magistrate thought fit to impose a fine. A notice of appeal was lodged."

ROBBING A DRUNKEN MAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Parker charged Heera Abbajee and Krishna Abajee before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having robbed Gania Dewjee of Rs. 25 in currency notes on Monday evening at Byculla. It appeared that the complainant and the accused were on friendly terms with each other. On Monday evening the two accused met the complainant, who told them that he had just then received a loan of Rs. 25 from a Marwaree. The accused asked the complainant to treat them to liquor, which request the complainant complied with and went to a liquor shop at Byculla. They then started to go home at 9 p.m., and when they had arrived near Clarke Road, the accused, on seeing that the complainant was very much under the influence of liquor and unable to take care of himself, robbed him of Rs. 25 and ran away. The complainant then became unconscious and lay on the ground. When he became conscious he found his money gone, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on Tuesday last and recovered the notes, which the two accused, who are brothers, had concealed in their house. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CONTRABAND TRADE IN BHANG.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Saleh, a Mogul merchant, was yesterday charged with importing six maunds of *bhang* from Bushire without a license. Mr. De Souza defended and spoke to the respectability of his client, who had twelve packages consigned to him, but was ignorant of their contents. No declaration had been made in regard to the goods and their delivery was not taken. Mr. De Souza thought it was rather unusual the authorities should have instituted this action. The prosecuting officer, Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, said he was in a position to show that the accused was aware of the nature of his merchandise; for when his attention was drawn to the illegality of importing contraband goods, he expressed his ignorance of the law. He however, assured the inspector that it had only been brought as a sample to see how it sold in the market. The Mogul, moreover, instructed his agent to clear the goods from the s. s. Pemba, telling him at the same time that the packet contained the drug. In answer to the magistrate, the inspector said that a license could not be granted to the accused in face of the fact that the sale of *bhang* had been sanctioned in favour of a monopolist on the same lines as the sale of opium had been given to another. The case was adjourned for further evidence and the accused was enlarged on bail.

MR. K. N. KABRAJEE'S CONCERT.—On Thursday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Kabrajee and his daughters, aided by three or four other young ladies, repeated by a general desire publicly expressed the concert which they gave a fortnight ago. The net proceeds of the former performance, about Rs. 565, have been made over to the committee who have collected some funds for commemorating the memory of the two Parsee ladies Bachoobai and Pherozbai. Though the audience was not so numerous as on the previous occasion, yet the house was nearly full and all listened with rapt attention. The concert, as we have said, was a sort of service of song, most of them extolling woman's virtuous attributes and in praise and glory of female piety, endurance, and heroism. We noticed a considerable improvement in the singing of the young ladies, and three or four pieces were demanded a second time, and they, as well as Mr. Kabrajee himself, willingly responded to the vociferous recalls of the audience. At the conclusion a general feeling of gratitude was expressed for the unrequited and generous services in aid of the funds that are being at present raised for building a lying-in asylum for Parsee females.

THIEVES QUARRELLING OVER THEIR SPOIL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Constable Parker charged Harigavroo and four others before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with rioting on a public road on the 24th ultimo. It appeared that all the accused, who are *purdesis*, went to see a native performance in one of the theatres at Grant Road. After the performance was over they came out of the theatre, when they quarrelled about some ornaments which, it is supposed, they had obtained by dishonest means. From words they came to blows and severely punished each other. One had his arm broken, another had received a serious wound on his head, and all the accused were more or less wounded. The police then came and with difficulty arrested all the accused, who were subsequently recognised as the members of a gang of swindlers. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses in the case, altered the charge against the accused to one of causing grievous hurt to each other and sentenced each of them to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LIST OF RESIDENTS

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Genl and Mrs P Nixon, Bombay	Dr J Pollen, C S, Poona
* Mrs E O Owen, Karachi	Mr H Corfield, Bombay
* Mr D Jaffry, England	Mr M Strahl, Bombay
Major Yaldwyn, England	Dr B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr and Mrs R Sheridan, Mysore	Mr and Mrs J Neilson, Bombay
Lieut Chalmers, Poona	Mr C R Brendon, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs R Acklom, England	Mr G W Terry, Bombay
Mr J W Wontersz, do	Mr A M Tod, Bombay
Capt F G Winter, RA Ellichpur	Mr W M Macdonald, do
Mr E A West, Madras	Mr J M Heyn, do
Mr R S Thornton, Madras	Mr J M Anderson, do
Mr J R Nicolls, Cawnpore	Mr B Schnabel, do
Mr W R Williams, Etawah	Mr and Mrs W Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr J Greengrass, Poona	Mr B W Thompson, do
* Mr E O Walker, C I E	Mr J Hurst, do
	Mr J J Gazdur, B L, do
	Mr N G Wait, Calcutta

Residents left during the week marked.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 27th July 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-1892	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 25th July, 1891.	6,953,800
Balance to be remitted from 26th July, 1891, to 31st March, 1892	9,046,200

"BY the Street of By-and-By one arrives at the house of Never." Why do some houses look so slovenly? Because the house-keeper has postponed the purchase of a cake of SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Fort.

SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

ON Wednesday morning, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Naran Jaitha, a coachman, residing at Khetwadg, sued to recover from the Municipality of Bombay Rs. 1,000 as compensation for the loss of his daughter Heera, who met her death by falling into a sewer, the manhole cover of which had been negligently left open by the servants of the Bombay Municipality on the 28th of August 1890.

Mr. Rustomjee Soonawalla, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Bayley of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, Bayley, appeared for the Bombay Municipality. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

His Honor in delivering judgment said:—The facts of the case are briefly these:—The deceased child Heera, the infant unmarried daughter of the plaintiff and his wife Gunga, between 4-30 and 5 p.m., on the 28th August, 1890, fell down an open manhole of a sewer at Khetwady 10th Lane, and when her body was recovered from another manhole, some 300 feet distant, life was extinct. The manhole was opened on the day in question at about 1-30 p.m., with five others, for the purpose of inserting a flushing-door in the sewer. From about the time the manhole was opened till the occurrence of the accident, the deceased child's mother was seated at the corner of the street, about four yards distant from the manhole, with a basketful of cucumbers for sale to the passers-by. The defences raised were, (1) Denial of negligence on the part of the defendants; (2) contributory negligence on the part of the child; (3) contributory negligence on the part of the mother; (4) absence of pecuniary loss to the plaintiff by reason of the child's death; and (5) denial of damage to the amount claimed. In respect of the first point of defence, his Honor was of opinion that it did not seem to him "any answer to say that the men charged with the duty of closing the manhole left it open, unfenced and unguarded, only for a very short time; that they were close by and only absent from it for a few moments; for, clearly, they were not guarding the hole, or in a position to prevent the accident." The defendants were therefore held "liable for the negligence of which their servants had been found guilty." In considering the pleas of contributory negligence, firstly on the part of the child, and secondly on the part of her mother, his Honor considered it of primary importance to arrive at a correct conclusion about the age of the child in the first instance. The evidence given on that point irresistibly proved the child to be between five and six years old. Having regard to the general rule of life prevailing among people of the class the plaintiff belonged to his Honor's finding was that the child "was of an age and capacity to take reasonable ordinary care of herself and that there was no negligence on the part of her mother in allowing her to do so." The question of contributory negligence would "then resolve itself into whether the child herself by her own negligence contributed to the negligence which resulted in her death. The burden of proof of this plea was on the defendants. "The first defendant was by the statute required to have the hole properly fenced and guarded while open; and had he done so, the consequences of the child's heedlessness would have been avoided. Again, apart from the requirements of the statute, it would have been only reasonable deligence on the part of the men directed to close the hole to have put the cover on before removing the fence;" which having not been done, the "decisive negligence was their's not the child's." Moreover, as regards the mother's negligence, Sir F. Pollock, in his work on the Law of Torts, says that "no English decision has been met with that goes the length of depriving a child of redress on the ground that a third person negligently allowed it to go alone." Again unless the negligence was shown to be "such a proximate cause of the accident, and one of which the defendants could not, by the exercise of reasonable evidence, have avoided the consequences, as would be complete answer to the action, it would not disentitle the mother to participate in the benefit of it, any more than a similar negligence on the part of the child would have prevented her recovering damages had she lived." The fourth defence was based on the rule applied in the English Courts as settled by decisions under Lord Campbell's Act, the impression of which was to be clearly seen in the Indian Act XIII of 1855, the enactment under which the suit was brought. In accordance with the stipulations of the English statute "some appreciable pecuniary loss" must either have been already suffered or there must be "a reasonable expectation" of suffering such in case of the continuance of life: under any category, the awarding of merely nominal damages or a *solatium* was not contemplated. Having discussed at great length the cases and authorities cited by Mr. Bayley for the defence, the Judge proceeded to say that in the present case they had it proved that "the child assisted her mother in trifling household duties, such as carrying water, going on errands, and making small purchases at the neighbouring shops." These services, however insignificant looking at first sight, had a distinct money value in the case of parents situated as those of the child were. The people in such a rank of a life, the saving of an anna meant a substantial difference, and that of a rupee represented fully half of the month's rent. Had not the child performed those little services the mother must either have herself attended to them, and lost the profit accruing from the sale of her cucumbers, or must have paid a neighbour some small sum to perform them. Again, in this city, a girl of this rank in life generally begins working for wages for strangers at ten or eleven years of age, continuing, at the same time, to reside with her parents, who benefit by her earnings, till her attaining to twelve or thirteen years, when she generally goes to live with her husband. Therefore, the conclusion was that in this case the cessation of the child's services had occasioned pecuniary loss to her parents in the present, and a disappointment of a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit to be derived from them in the future, in such wise as to entitle the parents to a compensation.

As, however, several points that had cropped up into the case involved legal rulings of great importance, and because some of them were in direct conflict with the numerous Irish decisions quoted by Mr. Bayley "with much care and skill for the defence," his Honor's opinion was to obtain an authoritative decision on such of the points as the parties were desirous of to refer to the High Court. In the meantime, and contingent on such an opinion, if required, his judgment was in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 250, and costs. Counsel's costs were certified at Rs. 85, and the Rs. 250 were directed to be apportioned half and half between the child's father and mother.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.

YESTERDAY forenoon a very pleasant gathering of all the mill hands and officers of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company was held at the mill premises at Tardeo in connection with the presentation of a valuable gold watch and gold chain to Mr. Hurrichund Roopchund, the manager of the mill, who retires from to-day after serving the company for a period of thirty years. At the request of the employees, who had subscribed for the watch and chain, Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas, of the firm of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the mill, presided at the ceremony, in commencing which he spoke of the valuable services the retiring manager had rendered the company for a period of thirty years, in the course of which, by perseverance and honesty of purpose, he had risen from the lowest to the highest grade in the company's employ.

Mr. Hormusjee Pallonjee, an assistant, requested the chairman to make the presentation on behalf of the employees, which was accordingly done. This was in addition to a purse of Rs. 2,000 which the company had presented to Mr. Hurrichund in recognition of his meritorious services.

Mr. Hurrichund, in acknowledging his thanks for the presentation, expressed his obligations for the kindness and encouragement he had always received at the hands of the secretaries and treasurers in the discharge of his duties in the various offices he had filled. He exhorted his fellow-workman to be constant, attentive, and faithful in the performance of their respective duties in the various positions, high or low, in which they had been placed, reminding them that by these qualities alone they might expect to rise to the higher grades of the service as he had done.

Mr. Peers, spinning and weaving master, thanked the chairman for the trouble he had taken to come and preside at the presentation, thereby adding to the *e lat* of the proceedings. The subscriptions, he said, from all the hands had come in freely and cheerfully, which testified to their respect and esteem for the retiring officer of the company.

The chairman remarked that the latter's example and constancy of faithful service were worthy of imitation by the other servants of the company.

The proceedings terminated with the customary distribution of *pan-sopares*, flowers, and rose-water.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

THE Municipal Cricket Club will play a match today with the Military Medical Cricket Club on the crescent opposite the Municipal Offices. Play will commence at 2 p.m.

A MATCH will be played this day, at 2 p.m., on the Marine Lines ground, between the Arrow and Frere Clubs.

THE Y. M. C. A. play the following matches:—1st. XI *vs.* Parsee Gymkhana, 2 p.m., Parsee Gymkhana ground. 2nd. XI *vs.* Elphinstone College Gymkhana, 2 p.m., Cooperage.

MILITARY *vs.* CIVIL.

The game will commence at 11-30 a.m. on the Gymkhana ground this day. The following will represent the Military:—H. Anderson, S.C.; Cr. Sergt. Barford, K. O. York. Lt. I.; W. Cookson, R.A.; A. D. Creagh, S.C.; Surgeon Hojel, Medical Staff; Captain Milton, K. O. York. Lt. I.; P. Rogers, K. O. York. Lt. I.; Captain Steele, Staff; Captain Hon. Tyrwhitt, R.A.; Captain Von Donop, R.A.; and A. Walpole, R.E. The band of the Marine Battalion will play at 5 p.m.

M. JULES SIMON, a Paris correspondent writes, has just delivered a speech in favour of curtailing the working hours of women, which will remain among the most remarkable he has ever delivered It appeals at the same time to the reason and to the heart. The following are some of the best passages: "There are good reasons, then, for us to seek to diminish the hours of women's labour. It is almost impossible for a man whose heart is in the right place to think that these dear creatures should be subjected to the same amount of suffering as ourselves, who are much better able to bear it. But do we ask a diminution of women's labour in order to render their condition a little more fortunate? I am impelled by quite different motives. When we ask for a diminution of the day's work for women, we are not thinking of women alone, but rather of humanity at large; of the father, of the child, of society, which we want to replace on its basis."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A DECREE REVERSED.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS *vs.* SHIVNARAYEN RUNGLAL AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decree given by Mr. Justice Farran on the 4th September last in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents, directing the defendants and appellants to pay the former a sum of Rs. 3,907-1-7 for debt, interest, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the defendants and appellants.

The suit in the court below was brought to recover Rs. 3,774-14-10, balance due to the plaintiffs by the defendants under a contract dated the 3rd April 1889. Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment, said the question to be determined in the case was the rate at which certain flour supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants under the terms of the contract was to be paid for. Its solution depended upon the construction of the contract. The usual mode in which the plaintiffs did business was to purchase wheat under orders from or contracts with their constituents, to grind it into its component parts of "maida," "atta," and bran, and to charge their constituents for the "maida" and "atta" the full price of the wheat plus a certain sum per maund for profit. The bran was retained by the plaintiffs and sold under contract to a person who agreed to take all bran produced in the mill for a certain period at a fixed rate. When the contract in question was entered into, and during its continuation, the defendants held the bran contract, paying for the bran Re. 1-1-0 per maund. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants were bound to pay for the "maida" and "atta" the whole cost of the wheat necessary to produce them with their corresponding proportion of bran plus a profit of eight annas per maund on the "maida" and a profit of 2½ annas per maund on the "atta" plus a grinding charge of seven annas on the whole quantity of wheat ground and to pay Re. 1-1-0 per maund for the bran produced. The defendants contended that they were bound to pay for the "maida" the cost of the wheat necessary to produce it, being 65 per cent. of the cost of the whole wheat plus the plaintiffs' profit of eight annas per maund; for the "atta" the cost of the wheat necessary to produce it, being 18 per cent. of the cost of the whole wheat plus the plaintiffs' profit of 2½ annas per maund; and for the bran Re. 1-1-0 per maund plus the grinding charges upon the whole quantity of wheat ground at the rate of seven annas per maund. His lordship thought that, in the view put forward by the plaintiffs, the construction of the whole contract was consistent. They fulfilled a double function. They were both the purchasers of the wheat used in the mill and the millers of it. His lordship held that the plaintiffs' mode of constructing the contract must prevail and found all the issues for them, giving a decree in their favour for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

The Chief Justice, after hearing the arguments of counsel, gave their lordships' judgment on the appeal, stating the respective contentions of the plaintiffs and defendants, and remarking that Mr. Justice Farran's reasons did not accord with the grammatical meaning, and he had transposed the words of the contract. One would expect the cost of the wheat once for all to be mentioned. The contract here was prepared by the plaintiffs themselves. The defendants might reasonably understand the contract in the way they did. The plaintiffs admitted it did not carry out their intention. It might also be urged that the minds of the parties were not *ad idem*. The decree of Mr. Justice Farran was therefore reversed and the suit dismissed with costs, including the costs of the appeal.

A MAHARAJA'S SUIT AGAINST HIS SON.

GOSWAMI SHRI 108 SHRI GIRDHARIJI SHRI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ *vs.* SHRI GOVERDHANLALJI GIRDHARJI MAHARAJ.

Their lordships delivered judgment in this matter, which was an appeal from a decree made by Mr. Justice Farran on the 20th June 1890, dismissing the suit brought by the plaintiff, with costs. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Jardine and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff's claim in the court below was for recovery of all his articles and moneys, besides those mentioned in the schedule annexed to the plaint, and for the delivery by the defendant of the latter and other articles and moneys, and damages, or in default Rs. 31,45,171-8-0, with interest and costs.

The question which arose for the decision of the lower court was whether the Bombay High Court had jurisdiction in this case. The defendant is a subject of the Maharana of Oodeypore. The plaintiff is father of the defendant, and alleged that he was the high priest of the Vishnu community and Maharaja Tikait of Shri Nathji of Nathdwara in Oodeypore. In 1876 plaintiff was deported from the territories of the Maharana, and his son had since been in charge of the shrine. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of money and articles which were in the treasury at Nathdwara, his own private property, at the time when he was so deported. The alleged cause of action, in Mr. Justice Farran's opinion, arose in Oodeypore, and it was not denied that the present place of residence of the defendant was at Nathdwara. He had in Bombay an establishment called a "pedi," into which offerings made to the shrine of Shri Nathji were paid, as also offerings to other shrines at Nathdwara, and, to a very small extent, offerings to the defendant personally as the owner of such shrine. He had similar establishments in other places in the Bombay Presidency. The moneys from the Bombay "pedi" were transmitted to Nathdwara, and were roughly estimated to amount to two lakhs of rupees per annum. It was usual and necessary for the defendant, if he wished to travel with his retinue in British India, to obtain from the British Resident at Meywar a permit to travel with an armed following. This suit was instituted, whilst the defendant was in Bombay, on the 3rd May 1890. He was arrested on a writ of attachment before judgment on the next day, but was released on the 4th May without giving security. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff contended that this court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit under clause 12 of the Letters Patent, because at the time of the commencement of the suit defendant was dwelling in Bombay, was carrying on business in Bombay, and was personally working for gain in Bombay. The *onus* to prove this lay on the plaintiff. Referring to a number of authorities, Mr. Justice Farran came to the conclusion that the residence contemplated in the Letters Patent must be of a more or less permanent character or such a nature as to show that the High Court, in which a defendant was sued, was his natural *forum*; and his lordship thought that the defendant, coming to Bombay for the purpose for which he came, and staying for the period for which he stayed, was not on that account liable to be sued in the High Court in respect of a cause of action which did not arise within the local limits of its juridiction. His lordship decided the issue as to jurisdiction in the negative, remarking that to do otherwise would be to snatch a jurisdiction which was not intended to be conferred, and which the words of the Letters Patent taken in their usual meaning did not confer; and though *boni judicis est ampliari jurisdictionem*, that maxim had been diversely interpreted and should not lead the court to appropriate that which did not rightfully appertain to it. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstantes of the case and the arguments of counsel, agreed with the reasons of the lower court for dismissing the suit. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

51-91—In person—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Sumar Essa vs Hajiani Hajrabai and others.
52-91—In person—Aya Cowra vs Marwady Manajee Cupoora and others.
53-91—In person—Esmail Ahmed and another vs Oosman Mohomed and another.
54-91—In person—Sudoo Hurdayal Pady vs Ebrahim Amijee Soortee.
55-91—In person—Annajee Raojee Lugad vs Kondajee Kanojee Lugad—J C Cama.
58-91—In person—Ramchundra Ganoojee vs Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee and another.
47-91—In person—Ebrahim Mahomedally Chowgooley vs Shamsoodin Mahomedally Chowgooley.
48-91—In person—Purshotum Nursey Gola vs Curson Gopal and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

531-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Hajee Mahomed Mitha vs Moosajee Essajee—Shamrao and P—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai vs Morarjee Huridas and others—Thakurdas D and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

579-90—Little, S, F, and N—Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapurjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir, H, and D.
465-90—Little, S, F and N—Veerpal Dewji and others vs Tookaram Sett Moolsett and another.
622-90—Tyabji and D—Tyabally Sooltanally and others vs Abdoola Jan—Macfarlane, E and H.
723-90—Bicknell and M—Odhowjee Curramchund and another vs Bai Bhikaojee—Wadia and G.
404-90—Macfarlane, E & H—Sharlapalli Vonkanna and another vs Opilveraya Chandreya.
32-90—Pestonjee and R—Buldeo Ramrutton vs Hanutram Chutoorbhooj and others—Payne, G and S.
252-90—Macfarlane, E and H—The Advocate General and others vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed—Conroy and B.
25-91—Ardasir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulkar—Chitnis, M and M.
359-93—Tyabjee and D—Lekhraj Choonilal vs Shamlal Narrondas and others—Wadia and G.

THE great misfortune of the workman is the public-house. You start a factory and believe you have done nothing else. You have done much more. You have opened fifty public-houses. As soon as the factory begins to work, the public-houses are opened, and the workmen flock to them. Some of us will condemn their conduct, but there is an extenuating circumstance, to wit, that the workman, if he returned home, would not find his wife, since she works as late as he. He would not find a cheerful and cleanly house, nor cheerful children; he would see the saddest sight that can afflict a father's heart. This is an excuse for, or at least an explanation of, his bad conduct. But set up in opposition to the tavern a well kept home, where the wife and children have arrived an hour before to make everything ready for the father, and when he comes, a home-made supper, a few good kisses, and a feeling on his part of having given a new life to that family; will there not be ground for hoping that the workman will then detest the public-house, and that on leaving the workshop he will go straight home to his wife and children?"

THE ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT.

THE following resolution issued last evening is a summary of the annual report of the Sanitary Department for 1890:—

In the year under review 641,115 births were recorded, as compared with 600,489 in the previous year. There was an increase in each registration district and in each collectorate, except Dharwar, Canara, Broach, and Ahmedabad; in none of which, however, was the decrease very marked. The registered rate per mille for the whole Presidency was 38·97, which shows an improvement on that of the previous year, 36·49. The rates recorded vary from 53·94 in Sholapur, to 19·79 in the City of Bombay. The figures given in the statement contained in paragraph 15 of the report show that high rates are not confined to particular parts of the Presidency, and it is clear that if the same care were exercised in all the districts, as is the case in the localites mentioned in the statement referred to, the birth-rate would considerably exceed that now registered. In the eighteen collectorates of the Presidency proper the worst results are found in Tanna, Colaba, Canara, Ratnagiri and Ahmedabad; and in none of the Sind collectorates are the figures satisfactory, though they show some improvement on those of the previous year. Thar and Parkar has not yet returned to the rate recorded in 1888, viz., 34·60. Owing to the immigration of labourers without their families into Bombay, the birth-rate would naturally be below the average; but this cause does not, in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council, satisfactorily explain the very low rate, 19·79 per mille, registered. The registration of births among the urban population of Tanna is very defective. The returns shew 10·38 per mille, while the rate for the town of Tanna is only 7·54. Instead of improving, the work in Tanna is getting worse year by year, and this shows a regretable lack of supervision on the part of the responsible officials. The Collector of Tanna should enquire carefully into the matter and report the results to Government. The attention of the Collectors of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Canara, the Panch Mahals, and Ahmedabad, and of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, should be drawn to the fact that registration in their districts is extremely defective. It is hoped that when circle inspectors are appointed throughout the Presidency, and systematic tests taken by them, the results will improve considerably.

2. The number of deaths registered was 463,616 against 518,562 in 1889. The rate per mille was only 28·18 against 31·51 in 1889, and although the decrease in the actual number of deaths registered is in some measure due to the healthiness of the year, still, after allowing for this, it is evident that registration has not improved. In the City of Bombay, Broach and Ahmedabad, the deaths recorded exceeded the births; and in Canara, the rates were very nearly equal. In some of these instances, the results appear to be due to imperfect registration of births. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 38 of the report.

The mortality from cholera was very small as compared with that in the previous two years, and was also considerably below the average for the last ten years. The total number of deaths from this cause was 3,259; and of these 1,051 occurred in Satara, 809 in Belgaum, 367 in Karachi, and 226 in Tanna. In no collectorate was the rate as high as 1 per mille. Dharwar, Canara, Broach, Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier, were entirely free from cholera; and the other collectorates, with the exception of those already mentioned, were only slightly affected.

The number of deaths caused by small-pock was 2,877, which is considerably below the average. Some cases occurred in each collectorate, those most affected being Khandesh, Canara, Bijapur, and Hyderabad; while in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, and Upper Sind Frontier, the deaths were only 6, 8, and 9, respectively. Under the head of fevers 344,897 deaths were registered, there being a slight decrease as compared with 1889. The highest rate per mille, 29·54, is found in the Eastern Guzerat District; and the lowest, 18·32, in the Western Registration District. Were it not that Government have reason to believe that the year was exceptionally feverish—due, possibly, either to the exceptional inundation or to the unusual cold, they would have viewed the high percentage of deaths from fever in Sind with some suspicion that it was due to carelessness in entering correctly the causes of death. The same defect is observed in several districts of the Presidency proper, notably in Tanna and the Panch Mahals. This may possibly be due to imperfect registration in the remoter parts of these districts caused by the ignorance of the patels; and real improvement can hardly be expected until they are better educated and understand more clearly the reasons for keeping these registers. The district officers should use their best endeavours to remove the existing imperfections.

The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 35,037, the highest rates per mille being 6·99, 5·65, 4·92 and 3·87 in Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Khandesh respectively. Of the 5,883 deaths falling under the head "Injuries," 2,429 were caused by drowning, 1,218 by snake-bite, 615 by wounds, 192 by hanging, 126 by poison, 81 by wild beasts; and in 1,221 cases the cause of death is not given. The number of suicides reported is 625.

The Sanitary Commissioner should in future reports give any information that may be available regarding the deaths entered under "Other causes." These form a considerable proportion of the total number, and in some districts the ratio per mille from these unclassed causes is very high.

4. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned should be drawn to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the state of registration of births and deaths in cantonments situated in each district, and paragraphs 66 and 67 of the report should be communicated to the Military Department with reference to cantonments situated in quasi-foreign territory.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited a fair number of municipal towns, and inspected their sanitary arrangements. His remarks are not very hopeful, but it must be remembered that sanitation is as yet in its infancy in this Presidency, and the majority of municipalities, however willing they may be to improve the sanitation of the areas under their control, labour under the disadvantage of very limited pecuniary resources, and of having no skilled sanitary engineer to whom to apply for advice. The appointment of a sanitary board will remove the latter difficulty, and Government may look for some improvement at least in the larger municipal districts. It is not necessary to notice in detail Dr. MacRury's remarks on the municipal towns visited by him, but the several collectors should be asked to take note of the observations of the Sanitary Commissioner on the places under their authority, and to report what steps, if any, are taken or proposed for dealing with the evils pointed out in the report. At Panchgani, it would seem desirable to introduce the Village Sanitation Act. The Collector of Satara should be requested to report if this is feasible; and if it is, he should also report whether it is desirable, and how he intends to proceed in the matter. With reference to the last clause of Dr MacRury's remarks on Mahableshwar, that officer should be referred to Government resolution No. 3752, dated 18th September 1890, which disposes of the questions referred to by him.

6. The cases of infectious disease on board vessels entering the port of Bombay were 27 in number, 13 being cases of small-pock, 13 of measles, and 1 of chicken-pock. No cases of cholera were detected, and the return of pilgrims from the cholera-infected ports of Jeddah was not followed by any outbreak of cholera in the city of Bombay. During the year quarantine was not imposed in any foreign port against arrivals from Bombay. Government are pleased to learn that an improvement has taken place in the condition of the harbour and foreshore, but the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks show that much still remains to be done, and the attention of the Port Trustees and of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, should be invited to this important matter.

7. The administration of the department throughout the year has been satisfactory. Dr. MacRury should be thanked for his interesting and comprehensive report.

VERY IRREGULAR PROCEDURE.

IT is one thing to hold the opinion that the law might be improved and that legal procedure might be simplified observes the *Pioneer*. It is quite another thing, being a Judge, to ignore the procedure laid down by the statute and act as you think the statute ought to have prescribed. The Sessions Judge of Aligarh seems to have lost sight of the distinction, and the consequence is that he has come into somewhat disagreeable collision with the Bench of the Allahabad High Court. The occasion was an appeal from a decision of the Sessions Judge, which no sooner came before their lordships of the High Court than they referred back for an explanation of what they felt constrained to term very irregular procedure. The Sessions Judge, not very wisely perhaps, endeavoured to justify himself, with what result will be seen from to-day's report of the proceedings in the High Court on Tuesday. The explanation furnished, Mr. Justice Knox remarked, was, if possible, of a nature still more extraordinary than the procedure which the Judge had attempted to defend. Briefly, the Sessions Judge seems to have argued that, in acting as he did, he took a commonsense view of the circumstances, and was therefore justified in disregarding legal procedure even so far as to take cognizance of an offence without commitment and without jurisdiction. It is not necessary to doubt Mr. Blennerhassett's capacity to preceive that the course of justice would run anything but smoothly if every Judge was thus to follow the light of nature instead of the provisions of the Code. "I never found," observed Mr. Justice Straight, "that the interests of the justice, let alone the interests of accused persons, were advanced or benefited by slackness, or carelessness in procedure."

CARDINAL MANNING is the authority for what is, as he observes, probably the only case on record of "three future bishops guilty of larceny." As the Cardinal was one of the three, there cannot possibly be any mistake in the matter. When he was a boy, he tells us, at school at Coombe Bank, Totteridge, Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, and Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, were his playfellows. The Cardinal "frankly admits" that as a boy he was very mischievous, and that in concert with the two Wordsworths, he conceived the "wicked intention" of robbing the vinery, although, the door being always kept locked, there was nothing for it but to enter through the roof. The venerable culprit drops a veil over the details of the execution of this daring project, although the illustrator of Mr. How's interview in *The Strand Magazine* has ventured to depict it. The Cardinal, however, adds the painfully significant words, "There was a dinner party that day, and there were no grapes."

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1891.

STEWARDS.—Mr. E. L. Barton, Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. P. B. Savile, Mr. J. L. Symons, Major Symons and Colonel Wilson.

This Tournament will be held at Bombay, and will commence on the 5th of October. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

Entrance Donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has not competed in any previous year) Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team, or, if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees and expended in the purchase of the four Cups, provided not less than four teams compete.

The winners of the Cup in	1883	were the	Central India Horse
Do.	do.	1884	do. do.
Do.	do.	1884	do. do.
Do.	do.	1885	do. Bombay Gymkhana.
Do.	do.	1886	do. Poona Gymkhana.
Do.	do.	1887	do. do.
Do.	do.	1888	do. Vikar ul Umrah's Team.
Do.	do.	1889	do. 7th Hussars.
Do.	do.	1890	do. do.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four Cups of which each player in the winning them will receive one.

Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company to carry competing teams at single fares and their ponies at 1 1-10th fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, of second class at third class mail train (3 pies per mile) fares; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay by passenger or mixed trains at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at 4½ annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the double journey.

Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in A class goods wagons (which have been specially adapted for the conveyance of horses) at 8 pies per mile for each pony for a single journey or at 1 anna per mile for each pony for a double (return) journey, no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana as early as possible (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

Care should be taken to obtain the above concessions before booking.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close one week before the commencement of the Tournament.

Rules for the regulation of the Tournament can be obtained from the Polo Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana.

F. A. PREVOST,
Hony. Secy., Polo Committee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·521	W S W	3	92·0	80·6	72	..	5·68	−7·21
Agra	29·562	S W	6	90·5	77·4	87	0·07	5·96	−9·52
Cawnpore	29·568	S S W	6	92·0	78·1	93	0·04	4 78	..
Allahabad	29·565	Calm	7	9·4	80·6	77	..	5·05	−10·86
Jhansi	29·555	W	7	89·9	78·2	78	..	3·34	−14·44
Jacobabad	29·437	E	4	103·4	85·6	62	..	0·40	−1 14
Karachi	29·577	W	19	9·0	·97	83	..	0·01	−3 75
Ajmere	29·581	S W	13	81·7	72·6	95	0·21	3·87	−6·69
Deesa	29·637	N N W	19	82·1	75·3	91	0·17	8·57	−3·35
Rajkote	29·673	W	20	85·9	74·7	89	0·04	21·53	+2·60
Veraval	29·703	W	15	78·8	76·8	95	0·02	..	..
Neemuch	29·624	S W	21	85·8	73·1	99	0·05	6·29	−8·39
Indore	29·661	W S W	19	82·0	71·1	87	0·08	10·07	−6·61
Saugor	29·605	W	15	80·8	72·6	95	0·07	20·93	−0·25
Jubbulpur	29·618	W	3	82·4	74·6	93	0·27	26·33	−4·78
Hoshangabad	29·635	S W	8	85·3	73·7	95	0·05	16·14	−11·82
Khandwa	29·679	W	13	85·	74·7	89	0·05	14·90	−1·22
Raipur	29·621	W S W	15	87·0	75·1	94	0·70	22·19	−5·97
Nagpoor	29·67	W S W	12	87·3	75·4	81	0·01	19·80	−5·37
Amraoti	29·701	W	1	8·	75·1	90	0·05	10·10	−7·38
Akola	29·709	W	9	85·6	73·8	85	0·51	11·10	−·93
Surat	29·728	S W	F	85·0	·79	·7	·16	38·42	+13·77
Malegaon	29·731	W S W	13	84·8	73·7	72	0·01	7·15	−3·28
Bombay	29·795	W S W	18	85·2	·8·0	80	0·02	46·47	−1·31
Poona (Yeroda)	29·787	W	17	79·8	70·5	85	0·23	9·1	−2·31
Sholapore	29·732	W S W	29	95·2	73·0	72	..	3·53	−5·32
Ratnagiri	29·832	W	13	85·9	75·9	80	0·24	6·46	+0·70
Belgaum	29·841	W N W	5	74·8	67·	99	0·36	20·53	−2·88
Goa	29·855	W N W	10	84·1	76·4	82	0·11	37·38	..
Karwar	29·857	S W	..	83·2	76·7	81	0·05	48·42	−27·34
Mangalore	29·951	S S W	1	84·3	74·4	94	0·51	62·00	−12·55
Calicut	29·949	Calm	3	79·7	74·5	94	0·12	51·95	−3·81
Cochin	29·951	S	2	82·3	74·6	99	0·21	43·95	−7·91
Bangalore	29·918	W S W	13	86·2	67·9	7.	..	11·7.	+4·36
Secunderabad	29·777	W	18	90·7	72·3	77	..	4·35	−6·88
Masuliptm.	29·738	W N W	6	99·2	81·5	69	..	9·47	−1·44
Bellary	29·831	W	15	91·5	74·3	71	..	2·56	−0·99
Cuddapah	29·848	W	..	99·2	79·9	57	..	4·08	−2·27
Madras	29·815	W	10	99·8	76·2	74	0·12	1·56	−1·80
Coimbatore	29·905	W	8	86·3	72·3	90	..	2·14	−0·76
Trichinopoly	29·880	W S W	14	107·6	78·8	60	..	0·72	−2·31
Negapatam	29·846	W S W	3	100·1	80·3	58	..	0·94	−2·43
Colombo. (30th July.)	29·982	S W	8	85·0	78·5	73	..	*14·13	−0·45

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.= 0·00 (67·68); E. G. H.=0·10 (52·80); G. T. H.=0·07 (53·02); C. P.=0·02 (46·47).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy

* Corrected on account of a mistake in total on the 18th June.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere except locally at Ajmere and Belgaum, where a moderate to slight rise has taken place. The fall has been rapid in the Indus Valley, the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, brisk in Berar and at Delhi, Cawnpore, and Jhansi, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are very low in the Indus Valley and very high in the extreme south. The baric gradients have increased over the whole country and are moderately steep to-day. The barometer reads below the normal average in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch and Agra, and above it elsewhere. Winds are feebly cyclonic over Sind, while a southerly current blows at Cochin. Elsewhere they continue to blow from their ordinary monsoon direction. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Rajkot, Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Mangalore, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, and Trichinopoly. This morning a velocity of 24 miles an hour is reported from Poona and Malegaon, 22 from Rajkot, 20 from Neemuch and Secunderabad, 18 from Sholapur, and 14 from Akola, Amraoti and Deesa. The maximum temperature is 5° to 7° in excess of the average at Madras, Negapatam and Masulipatam, and 5° in defect at Deesa and Ajmere, while the departures elsewhere are moderate. The highest maximum was 103° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are generally small everywhere except at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Sholapur, Karwar, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Trichinopoly, where the excess is 2° to 3°. The lowest temperature last night was 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has risen largely at Madras and Cawnpore and moderately at Allahabad, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Amraoti, while in several other places it has changed by small amounts. The skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. The rain, though light, has been general on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency (except Sholapur), Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and Rajputana, and there have been light showers at Agra and Cawnpore. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay is moderately in excess of the average, and conditions are therefore favourable for light to moderate showers. Over the rest of the country the general weather conditions are favourable for light local showers. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the weather in the Arabian Sea is rainy and squally.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31

The barometer has risen in Tenasserim and slightly risen and fallen in all other parts of the Indian region. The fall has been moderate in the Peninsula and briskly or rapidly elsewhere. A depression has moved over the north of the Bay, and a large low pressure area over North-West India; while readings are highest in the extreme south. Gradients are becoming steeper again. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay area, and easterly winds up the Gangetic plain are replaced by westerly winds. Elsewhere the directions are fairly normal and the monsoon light in force. The mean temperature is about average, except in Madras, where there is some excess. There has been rain in the Punjab plain, and the fall has been scattered through all Northern India, and general over the West Coast, while in the Central Provinces there has been practically none. The fall in Madras has been nowhere heavy.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No. Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR BALLS AND BANQUETS.—We are specially importing an inexpensive Champagne, "Roy Royal" (Rs. 35 per doz.) It is the cheapest brand in India—quality considered—To Messes and Clubs we send a sample bottle free. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!! —Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—COMMENCING MONDAY, 3rd August. Great Reductions in all Departments. Dress lengths at less than cost price of Superior Cashmeres and Nuns' Veilings.—MRS. COUNSELL, 3, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Set of Buttons, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

BOND'S MARKING INK.—Per bot. as. 8. Bond's Marking Ink with 2 Sets of Rubber Types, Holder and Pad for Re. 1 only.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. B. MURZBAN'S Valuable Furniture, &c., at Cumballa Hill, near Kemp's, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, &c., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 33, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR.—" FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for 2 or 3 months, Mr. LOGAN'S BUNGALOW, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to R. LOGAN, Esq.

PERSIAN AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.— A large consignment of very pretty Patterns, especially ordered, just unpacked. Also 2 Bennett's celebrated DOG-CARTS. Inspection solicited at LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.'s Show Room, Bellasis Road.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE ARCH and SLOPE. Price Moderate. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40 Forbes Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectively invited.

BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.—An excellent and most efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-Nut; it cleanses and preserves the Teeth and gums; leaving a delightful Fragrance in the Mouth. Prepared by Fernandes and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTI- MONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. R. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re 1.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNA- MENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

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Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

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Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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Apply to A. T. MOOKERJEE, Proprietor. Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., in their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, some pieces of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, almyrahs, with and without doors, iron, and wooden cots, mirrors, pictures, table, and hanging lamps, photographic camera lens by Dallmeyer 3 B., Hokin and Co., Derogy, Lerebours, frames, silver baths, dishes, printing frames, dark room, gold and pearl jewellery, watches, &c. &c. Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARBHAYA MOHOLA OR NAGDEVIE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1875, and made between Runchordas Bapoobhai, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, of the one part, and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., deceased, of the other part, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, hereinafter mentioned, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1891, at 4 p.m., under the directions of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. NarrotumdasVenarsey, the executors of the said deceased:—

All the estate and interest of the testator Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, deceased, and of his abovenamed executors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and premises situate at Bombay, in Barbhaya Mohola or Nagdevie Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 266 2-3 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhun, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Odhowji, on or towards the east by public road called Barbhaya Mohola, or Nagdevie Street, and on or towards the west partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Odhowji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said piece of ground, message, or tenement, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bapoobhai Visram and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st August, 18

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain R Jones, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE British s s Indramayo, 2,661 tons, Captain Roberts Leslie, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain J T Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzura, 1,336 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Carroll as cabin and 10 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, sailing on the 1st August. For Genoa—Captain and Mrs. Kelly, Captain C Ganazgo, Mrs Matheldo Pagano, Mrs Iginia Pagano.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Roberts and infant as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T N Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 22 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Col Atkinson, Captain Cooper, Mr Mackintosh, Mr Arthur, Mr Ryan, Mr and Mrs Johnson and 5 children, Master Johnson, Dr Arvinn, Asstt Apothecarry Barnet, and 24 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Indramayo	..	Leslie	A	K Nixon & Co
" Sculptor	851	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	F	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	......	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1432	Brown	H	B I S N Co
" Chyebassa	1741	Wilson	K	B I S N Co.
" Surat	..	Sleeman	L	Shepherd & Co.
" Swordsman	719	Nacoda	M	H A Allana.
" Pemba	995	Livingstone	O	B I S N Co
" Norna	1442	Greig	P	......

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Singapore	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni.
" Kt Templar	2764	Pain	6	K Nixon & Co
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Janni
" Etolia	2113	Gil	8	K Nixon & Co.
" Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Hesper	1760	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Loodiana ....2140 ..Hugill ...... B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Companion (s)	Durant	Put back from Sea.
31	Nevasa (s)	Macfadyen	Calcutta, June 20.
	Chilka (s)	Lewis	Moulmein, July 16.
	Vadala (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, July 11.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	China, &c.
	Thibet (s)	Wibmer	China, &c.
	Huzara (s)	Stebbing	Calcutta, &c.
	Peshawur (s)	Wheler	London, &c.
	Indramayo (s)	Leslie	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore, Parodi, for Genoa, &c.
" Athabasca, Jones, for Elephant Point.

The steamer Charters Tower began to load yesterday for Amsterdam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Clan Fraser s...... ...... Cocanada.
M Meanatchy s .. .. Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Albany s—3 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers.

Asia s—200 hogsheads, and 60 casks ale, Cutler Palmer and and Co; 100 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 1 cask whisky, Rogers and Co; 75 drums melthelated spirit, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Etolia s—100 hogsheads ale, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—5 packages earthenware, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 4 cases soap and 5 cases butter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 case spectacles, D M Madon; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

Etolia s—10 casks tiles, F Muraglia and Co; 21 packages glassware, E Peermahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—17 cases whisky, and 30 cases port, invalid, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Mirzapore s—2 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 46 cases medicine, &c., 50 cases ale, and 3 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 74 packages oilmanstores, &c., A Sumsoodin; 155 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee; 26 bales printing papers, "Times of India"; 14 cases musical instrument, S Rose and Co; 4 cases books, R Atmaram Sagon; 6 cases soap, Cowasjee Dubash; 3 cases musical instruments, T. S. Ramchunder and Brothers; 62 packages glassware, provisions, &c., Phillips and Co; 3 cases clocks, Al Joosub.

Ravena s—9 cases photo materials, E D Karanjee.

Bombay s—168 kegs paint, E Essoofjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Etolia s—41 cases glassware, V Allana; 1,754 plates hard spelter, E Allibhoy; 20 cases pot paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 37 cases glassware, S Abdoolally.

Mirzapore s—334 kegs alizarine dye, Kerr Tharuck and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Mirzapore s—80 cases steell ock, &c, Phipson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Mirzapore s—26 cases brandy, Pestonjee Manockjee; 1 hogshead claret, Souza and Fernandes.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—8 cases brandy, &c., Alex Schneider.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—16 packages printing papers, C A Rahim and Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—117 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 200 bags cotton fly, 75 bales twist waste and 175 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 257 bales cotton waste, &c, E Butterworth and Co; 100 bales wool, N Khattow; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 50 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 9 bales wool, G Bryiall.

Albany s—130½ cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers; 160 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 52 bales wool, T Chimandas; 10 bales cotton fly, Pragjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—55½ cwts ganja, Maladina Lalljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—501 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Albany s—825 cwts oil cake, Sewjee Hunsraj; 1999½ cwts linseed, Tricum Nuthoo.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Charters Tower s—78,950 cwts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Templar s—4002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Asia s—799 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—830 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—199 cwts myrobollams, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, The Bombay National M and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 194 bales twist, 406 bales cotton, and 500 cwts sandlewood, C Ebram; 213 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 26 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co; 100 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

Venetia s—250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 57 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 300 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 14 bales cotton, C Ebram; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—250 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—1,600 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 24 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—150 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Lambert, Capt, Burma, Genl Dept, Judge Advocate, on leave, from Rangoon.
Ward, Col, Beng R A, on leave, from Meerut.
Smith, Lt, Col, Burma Devon Regt, on duty, from Shwebo.
Galloway, Col, Bo Col on staff, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.

Scott, Capt, Ms Bedf Regt, on leave, to England.
Gilliard, Vety Surg, Bo O V D, on Med cer, to England.
White, Capt, Ms Cheshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Winter, Capt, Ms R A on fur, to England.
Lambert, Capt, Burma, Genl Dept, Judge Advocate, on leave, to England.
Ward, Col, Beng R A, on leave, to England.
Smith, Lt Col, Burma, Devon Regt, on duty, to Egypt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st August, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice this day, Saturday, the 1st instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m. until further orders.

2. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Sergt Major W George, "A" Co, from 10th August to 10th October 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Weather permitting there will be practice at Tentpegging on the Co-operage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major & Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·748
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	431
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	32·46
" " year	46·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday at 95⅞, and French Rentes in Paris at 95¼. Bar Silver was also unchanged in value in London at 45 15-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, at £78, though without change in the other denomination, at £77¼. In New York, however, the metal was ¼ cent lower at 100¼, with demand Exchange on London higher to the same extent at 4·86½ dollars. The Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5 5-16d. The weekly Specie shipments were £20,000 in silver and £10,000 in gold to this port.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of one per cent. in the reserve since the previous Thursday, at 43 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; and the market rates of discount at 1¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and 2¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank paper, to which they were reduced on Wednesday.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, and Surats and Arrivals quiet, the total day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The price of Spot Mid-Americans remained at 4⅜d. per lb., and the only change in East Indian Cotton was a decline of 1-16d. in "Good" Hinganghat; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions to 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for July deliveries, and 4 17-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York was still 8 cents yesterday, but Futures for September were 3 points higher, at 7·80 cents. The Receipts were *nil*.

In our local market only a small business has been passing in the staple to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, but without any change in rates. The Mills have bought 950 bales, of which 650 were Compta Ginned at Rs. 175½-7, the balance being made up of 100 bales each of Tinnevelly at Rs.163½; Bengals, at Rs. 160¼; and Karanja, at Rs. 165; while exporters have taken 300 bales of Compta Ginned at Rs. 175½, and 100 Bengals at Rs. 145 per candy.

WHEAT has not been dealt in to more than a moderate extent to-day, recent advices by wire from the otherside notwithstanding; but the tone of the market has been steady, though prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone and only a small business has been passing; but we make no change in previous quotation for any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	330 bales.
Wheat	2,919 cwts.
Linseed	2,757 "
Groundnuts	1,642 "
Castorseed	746 "

FREIGHTS have been firm to-day with more demand, but holders of tonnage are keeping back for about 6d. per ton more, and little or no fresh business has transpired.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, 1s. 5 7-16d. for Bank Demand having been available for a short time only and in one direction. A little Bank Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 5 13-32d., and Demand at 1s. 5 7-16d., the same rates having been offered for next mail. A few small amounts in Private Bills have been placed at 1s. 5 5-8d. ready, and for August delivery, for three months' sight Credits; but the supply is still extremely limited. We quote at closing, ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 13-32d. to 7-16	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5½d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5⅝d.	"
Francs do.	...185¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual on the day following the settlement, has been quiet, and little fresh business has been done either for Money or Account. Yesterday's rates for Fours have, however, been maintained, and at closing this evening 107¾ for cash, and 107 9-16 for the August account, were still quoted; the rate for 4½ per cents. having been altogether nominal.

SHARES continue to show no signs of activity, and quotations, with a few exceptions, in Cotton Mill Scrip, are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ higher, at Rs. 952¼ per share.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST.
6 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.
TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 2ND AUGUST, 1891.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Tours in C.—Hymns 6, 323 and 321.
4-45 p.m—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 370 and 27.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Lloyd in G.
Anthem—Like as the hart—No. 48.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. J. H. Lord.
The offertories are for the Parochial Mission to the Jews.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion, and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Hymn 284. Choral Matins, and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Hymns 291 and 225.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 261, 273, and 32.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Mr. T. G. Charles.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. T. G. Charles.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CARNAC ROAD.
Revd. R. M. Gray, M. A., Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Sermon to Children.—Hymns 384, 372, 371, and 353.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 211 and 255.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 296 and 23.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—The Communion Service. Ps. 116, v. 13, tune 111; Hymns 320; Par. 35-3, tune 9; Ps. 103, tune 154.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 273, 363 and 275.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 243, 218 and 20.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Benson.
10 a.m.—Catechism by Rev. F. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Benson.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for general expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 285, 240, and 267.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matin and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 254, 503, and 386.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 345, 312 and 361.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 31.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein-Bangkok and Bangkok-Saigon sections interrupted.
Telegrams for Antofa-Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in the north of Chili, may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	5	15 p.m.	15	38
Teheran	31	12	32 p.m.	2	7
Suez	31	1	50 p.m.	1	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 31st July, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	20	..	2
" Kurrachee	..	38	..	13
" Madras	..	16	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·3

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·5
10 a.m. .. .. 81·6
2 p.m. .. .. 83·3
4 p.m. .. .. 82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HITCHINS—July 23, at Mylapore, the wife of Captain C Hitchins, MSC, of a son.

DEATHS.

BION—July 22, at Calcutta, William Robert Bion, Registrar, Geological Survey of India, and eldest son of the Rev R Bion, Baptist Missionary, aged 39 years.

FLOYD—July 14, at Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, Alfred Henry, the second son of Henry and Elizabeth Floyd, aged 9 months and 11 days.

GRAHAM—May 31, at Peshawar, Dorothy Frances, the infant daughter of Qmr-Sergt G Graham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 18 days.

GRAHAM—July 20, at Chirat, of whooping cough, George Oakley, the beloved and only son of Qmr-Sergt G Graham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

THE official invitation to India and to all the world to take part in the Chicago Exhibition in the year 1893, is evidence that the very onerous conditions imposed by the Government of the United States on the Corporation constituted by law to organize the undertaking, have been complied with. The Exhibition Corporation is composed of fifty-five of the wealthiest and most considerable citizens of Chicago, the capital of the State of Illinois, incorporated for the purpose under the laws of that State. Congress passed an Act establishing a Commission consisting of one hundred and thirteen members, including representatives of all the States, to exercise with the Corporation a dual control over the undertaking. It was provided that before the organization of the Exhibition was to begin, the Corporation should provide a suitable site, and plans for the buildings, and show that a capital of at least £2,000,000 sterling—10,000,000 dollars—was available. These little preliminaries complied with, the Commission was empowered to accept the site and take the necessary steps to organize the Exhibition. The Corporation is left the privilege of carrying out the financial arrangements, under the control of the Commission. The arrangements actually made are on even a vaster scale than that which was contemplated in the original scheme which we have just indicated. The French Commissioner sent to America to make inquiries on behalf of intending exhibitors in that country put a number of very searching interrogatories to the Director-General of the Exhibition—officially designated "the World's Columbian Exposition"—on certain important points, one of which had reference to the question of the amount of the funds collected or to be collected by subscription, and the extent to which the bonds for a loan of five million dollars—£1,000,000 sterling—raised by the City of Chicago, the money to be lent to the Exhibition Corporation, had been taken up. Any misgivings on this score must have been dispelled by the statement of the Director-General that the City of Chicago had authorized "the issurance" of bonds for five million dollars—a million sterling—that six million dollars had been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company, a million and-a-half being paid up, making up to date eleven millions of dollars available. Additional subscriptions were coming in and the Committee of Finance was able to count upon seventeen million dollars—£3,400,000—for the use of the Exhibition. Congress has voted a million and-a-half dollars for special buildings to hold the Government exhibits. All the forty-four States have made appropriations of varying amounts, making a total of four millions dollars, or £800,000 sterling. The manufacturing cities of America have also contributed large sums. The funds available far transcend in amount even the enormous capital supplied for the great French Exhibition of 1889.

There will be obviously no want of money to make the Exhibition of Chicago attractive enough to draw all America and half Europe. The buildings will cover an area as large again as that occupied by the Paris structures; the open spaces will be more than double. The abounding space and the unlimited command of funds will enable the organizers to make the Exhibition the most comprehensive and complete that the world has yet seen. The buildings will be faced with thirty thousand tons of "staff," a material invented in France, composed chiefly of gypsum, with alumnia, glycerine and dextrine, mixed in water. Hardened like concrete, without heat, in moulds of any required shape around a core of oakum, which prevents brittleness, staff is impervious to water and is a permanent building material, costing a tenth of the price of granite or marble. This material might be worth the attention of builders in Bombay, where ornamental stone is either too dear or too soft, and is often both. All the buildings will be lighted by electricity, of which a display of unexampled splendour will be made; the whole of the grounds laid out with streets, woods, islands, and the artificial Venice reposing on the bosom of the great Lake, being illuminated at night and brought into panoramic view by search lights suddenly turned on from different points of view. The fish of every ocean, of lake and river, from the shark to the minnow—we might almost say from the whale to the periwinkle—will be shown in the ornamental waters which will form a prominent feature of the Exhibition. Forestry will be illustrated on an imposing scale, one large building being constructed of characteristic American timbers, each of the States of the Union being invited to present three tree trunks, with the bark on, to form a great colonnade. Forty-three mineral-producing counties in three States have formed a convention to organize a suitable display of their special products. France, which is always desirous of giving emphasis to her friendly sentiments towards the United States, will make what is expected to be a magnificent display of the latest results of the progress achieved in the fine arts. The City of Paris will send a section of the service of firemen of that capital, presumably with engines, fire escapes, and the other apparatus used by the Fire Department. Twenty-one foreign nations have accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to take part in the Exhibition, the success of which is now regarded as assured, and will probably be what the citizens of the great Republic desire everything in their country to be—colossal. Foreign co-operation was not invited until the Exhibition Corporation was able to satisfy the Government that funds to the amount of upwards of two millions sterling were available, the site secured and the plans completed.

When the Federal Commission was satisfied that the enterprize was on a solid financial basis, it was to report the fact to the President at Washington, who would then issue—as he has now apparently done—a proclamation announcing the Exhibition, and inviting foreign countries to take part in it. A formal invitation, it was expected, would be sent out through the different legations; but, according to the wording of Reuter's telegram, members of the Commission have personally delivered the invitation to the Secretary of State for India, with a request that he would forward it to the Viceroy. Lord Cross has civilly promised to communicate with His Excellency, with a view to securing the adequate representation of India at the World's Fair in 1893. It would have been discourteous to the Commissioners to point out to them that Indian exhibitors have no conceivable interest in going to the trouble and expense of sending exhibits to a country which has just closed its ports against foreign products of all kinds, that cannot afford to pay duty under the McKinley Act, ranging from one hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred per cent. *ad valorem*. It is true the goods forwarded to the Exhibition would be admitted duty free. But the object of sending manufactured articles or raw products to an Exhibition is to endeavour to find new markets, and not merely to gratify sightseers, who can never become purchasers unless they are willing to add to the purchase price the prohibitive duty payable by the exhibited goods when sold. It is very questionable whether the Government of India will be justified in spending money for the idle vanity of an adequate representation of India at the forthcoming Fair. To our mind the chief use of that big undertaking is to be found in the object lesson it affords to the deluded visionaries who are trying to disinter the happily-buried scheme of a great Exhibition in Bombay. The idea amongst these people, who have absolutely no experience in such matters, is that an Exhibition is bound to be a financial success if it be cheap. Now that way lies ruin, as the history of all exhibitions has shown, to the great cost of the guarantors. Half measures are fatal in such cases. The public in these days will not come in their millions to see anything which has not cost millions. The recent French Exhibition received a subsidy from the State of a million of money, and from the City of Paris a proportionate subvention, irrespective of the amounts contributed towards the general result by others. The Eiffel Tower Company expended £160,000 on that novel structure, the entrepreneurs of the Chemin de Fer Glissant and of other subsidiary attractions without number spent a great deal of money, for they knew that it would bring a proportionate return. There was no stint in Paris when an Exhibition had to be created that would draw millions of people to the turnstiles to pay one franc—say five annas each—for admission. The Chicago Fair will be endowed with even greater attractions, procured by lavishing money with a demoniac prodigality, so that it may have the certainty of achieving financial success. A cheap Exhibition in Bombay is not to be thought of, and for the organisation of an Exhibition that would deserve, if it could not achieve, success, the sinews of war could not be found. If Sir David Barbour would provide a subsidy of twenty-five lakhs for the venture, and local enterprise raise two crores, procure a site and prepare plans which would satisfy the exigencies of foreign countries, the whole affair would of course go on wheels. There is little doubt that all India would talk of it while it was open, and for some weeks after it was closed. But would twenty-seven millions of people pass the turnstiles, and pay five annas each to see it, even if there were another Eiffel Tower within its compound, as at the Paris Exhibition? We are afraid not. Nor would one hundred natives of India go all the way to see "the World's Fair" at Chicago, were the Government, forgetting the McKinley Act, to throw away five or ten lakhs of good money to ensure the adequate representation of India at that distant spot, ten thousand miles away.

DR. J. C. LISBOA, the President of the Grant Medical College Society, has reprinted an address which he delivered at the annual meeting of the Society early in the year. The address claims notice in so far as it deals with certain observations made by Dr. Wellington Gray at the opening of the winter session of the College some months before upon the neglect of surgery on the part of native medical practitioners in Bombay. Dr. Gray's remarks attracted a good deal of attention at the time, for they were delivered with characteristic frankness and directness; though Dr. Lisboa's address suggests that, though they did not cover the whole ground, they nevertheless accurately represent a state of things in the profession for which a remedy must be sought. The most that can be said by way of controverting Dr. Gray's main allegation is that here and there native practitioners have been found to distinguish themselves in particular branches of surgical work. The names of the late Drs. Gopal Shivram, Bhow Dajee, Jaykar, Kirtikar, and Tribhowandas Motichund are cited amongst Hindus as experts in surgery whose record seems to contradict the supposition of an inveterate disqualification of the people of that race for the use of the knife. Still, isolated instances of this kind establish potentialities rather than actualities, and there seems to be no disposition seriously to question Dr. Wellington Gray's general contention that the native practitioners have for a long time thrust aside surgery in favour of medicine. Dr. Lisboa frankly admits that, as matters stand as present, there is in a goodly number of the native practitioners a lamentable want of zeal for surgical work. It thus remains to be determined whether the causes are inherent or the result of circumstances. Dr. Lisboa pronounces with some confidence against the former hypothesis. Wherever opportunities have been given for surgical work, he says, no matter what the race, the results have been satisfactory. This is saying a good deal, for it ignores the element of racial predisposition, and starts from the somewhat dangerous presumption that men of one race are as good as men of another for work requiring special temperament—a presumption which is set aside in France, where, to take a humble example, in choosing engine-drivers it has always been the practice to give a preference to men from the North, whose coolness of head and steadiness of nerve give them a marked advantage over the more excitable races in the South. That "almost instinctive dread of the natives of this country of any mode of cure which has the remotest connection with the surgeon's knife," to which Dr. Lisboa refers, surely is not entirely eradicated by training, though it is possible that what in the masses is "an instinctive dread" may, in the average individual who has gone through a professional training be modified into a simple indifference to surgical work. But the special cases that have been mentioned show that racial disqualifications are only partial, and are capable under suitable conditions of being overcome. Dr. Gopal Shivram's record is from this point of view very instructive. His father and grandfather, Dr. Lisboa tells us, were both native medical practitioners, with a fondness for bazar drugs and a boundless faith in their efficacy. "And yet the child of such a parentage and such a race was able to make a name as a dexterous operator and a skilled surgeon. And why? Certainly not because he was a Hindu, or because he had inherited the 'speculative temperament' of his race or his family...... The reasons of his success must be sought elsewhere. They are to be found in the opportunities and the facilities that were given him for the work; the force of circumstances that combined to make him what he became afterwards." The opportunities came during his tenure of the post of Assistant Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, where he was in charge of surgical wards for several years. If we follow Dr. Lisboa's argument aright, it is because no such opportunities for surgical work are given to the medical students of our own day as were given twenty-five years ago that while medical men are turned out in scores, surgeons are seldom heard of. Such is, indeed, the answer which the native practitioners as a whole seem anxious to present to the otherwise unanswerable censure which Dr. Wellington Gray has passed upon them for their apparent want of appreciation for the surgical side of their profession. Dr. Gray tells them that they should begin work for themselves better equipped with surgical knowledge than any practitioners in the world. The allegation is—and as laymen we can only state it, without attempting to vouch for its accuracy—that while knowledge abounds practice is ignored, and that it is possible for honours students to show the most lamentable incapacity for the practical side of their work. We do not pretend to decide between what may be considered the professorial and the professional side of the controversy. But Dr. Lisboa's address shows that there is another side to the question, and it is well that it has been stated.

TO-DAY is Minden Day, a fact of which Poona will be appropriately reminded in the trooping of the colours of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—the Old Twentieth Regiment and one of the "Unsurpassable Six" regiments of British infantry which fought at Minden under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick a hundred and thirty-two years ago. The victory was altogether an infantry victory, for the cavalry under Lord George Sackville, who were on Ferdinand's right flank, did nothing, and allowed the French to escape with a beating when a reasonably alert pursuit would have turned their defeat into havoc. No one has told the story of Minden with more vigour than Carlyle, or with a greater appreciation of the steady valour of the "unsurpassable six" which won it for Frederick and his allies. It was fine strategy on Ferdinand's part which brought on the battle at all, for Contades had an impregnable position south-westward of Minden, with an almost impassable bog upon his left and an unbridged brook which runs into the Weser in his front. Carlyle characteristically calls it a "rabbit-hole;" and certainly it would have required much ferreting to persuade an ordinarily cautious general to change such a position for the semi-circle around Minden in which Contades and Broglie disposed their force. Ferdinand, however, by detaching a force from his left to capture the provision stores ten miles in the rear of the French, had persuaded Contades that the allies were now too weak to withstand an attack. And this was just what gallant Brunswicker wanted his opponent to think. Contades, therefore, having thrown nineteen bridges across the brook in his front, left his "rabbit-hole" for the open country around Minden, arranging his force in a semi-circle. The French were about fifty-one thousand; Ferdinand's barely exceeded thirty-six thousand. The peculiarity in the disposition of Contades' army was that, because of the unfavourable nature of the ground on his left flank, his cavalry were placed in the centre. There were ten thousand of them—the finest cavalry force that France ever mustered in the Seven Years' War. Opposite, there were the six British infantry regiments—the 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 51st. These gained their fame, as more than one British force has done, in an attack made under a misunderstanding of orders. But it was a lucky blunder, though it cost dear. They mistook the order to advance "on sound of drum" for an order to advance "beating drum," and moving forward regardless of the cross fire of the French batteries, they brought on themselves a charge by the whole force of the enemy's cavalry. Upon those steady and unwavering ranks the charge broke as the wave breaks upon the rock; and here Carlyle must continue the story:—"The 10,000 horse feel astonished, insulted, and rush out again, furiously charging; the English halt and serry themselves. 'No fire till they are within forty paces;' and then such pouring torrents of it as no horse or man can endure. Rally after rally there is on the part of those ten thousand; man after man of them indignantly plunges on again, ever again, about six charges in all, but do not break the English lines; one of them (regiment Mestre-de-Camp, raised to a paroxysm) does once get through, across the second line, but is blown back in dreadful circumstances by the second. After which they give it up as a thing that cannot be done." But more eloquent than the enthusiasm of the English historian was the astonishment of the French Marshal. "I have seen what I never thought to be possible," said Contades—"a single line of infantry break through three lines of cavalry ranked in order of battle, and tumble them to ruin." The best qualities of British infantry were shown in this battle, and the modern representatives of the Old Twentieth may well be proud to bear the name of "Minden" on their colours.

THE marvellous growth of the Salvation Army has puzzled religious leaders all over the civilized world, and the statements which were made at the Crystal Palace on July 6 will give them fresh cause for wonder. The remarkable system which "General" Booth conceived when engaged in evangelical work in Sunderland was no sooner formulated than the working classes in England recognised in it a creed they could grasp, with a ritual they were able to follow without the exercise of much brain power. The quasi-military organization, the open-air demonstrations, bands and banners, and free and easy style of service had charms for them, and what was found attractive to the working man in England has proved to have similar attractions for working men in other countries. The statistics quoted by the "General" at the Army's twenty-sixth anniversary the other day will startle the clergy of all denominations, more especially the Methodists, whose ranks, we suppose, have to a large extent been drawn upon for a large proportion of these vigorous Christians. The whole army is now said to have over ten thousand officers at over four thousand stations. The circumstances under which the anniversary was held were most unfavourable, but the comparison which "General" Booth with a little pardonable pride drew between the work of John Wesley and his own must have more than compensated his disciples. Wesley at the time of his death left behind him 274 ministers. This was after fifty years' labour. General Booth, after twenty-six years, boasts of forty times as many. In a comparison from any other stand-point but the numerical one the comparison would doubtless be greatly in favour of Wesley's followers. If the results he shows are the outcome only of a quarter of a century, asks General Booth, what will the Salvationists not be able to achieve before they, like the Wesleyans, celebrate their centenary? There may be differences of opinion as to whether the working classes will many years hence be attracted in such numbers by the phylacteries of the Army. But whether this be the case or not, or whether many outside the Army have an all-abiding confidence in the "General," none can deny his phenomenal power of organization and his extraordinary tenacity of purpose.

THE Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University, at an adjourned meeting held yesterday, resumed the consideration of the proposition of Dr. R. N. Khory to proceed in detail with the draft scheme of medical study which had been printed and circulated, as well as of the amendment, moved by Dr. R. Manser, that the alternative draft scheme of regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery be now considered. There was a very large attendance at the meeting. After a prolonged discussion, the amendment of Dr. Manser, we understand, was carried by the casting vote of the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Wellington Gray. The meeting then adjourned till the 11th inst., when the details of Dr. Manser's scheme will be considered.

MR. J. S. SLATER, barrister-at-law, has assumed charge of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. Mr. C. P. Cooper, the permanent incumbent, left on three months' privilege leave by the English mail steamer yesterday.

WE learn that Manockjee Aslajee has, by his solicitors, served a notice upon a daily vernacular newspaper, demanding an apology for defamatory words used regarding him since his acquittal at the last Criminal Sessions; and intimating that unless the imputations be withdrawn and an apology be tendered, civil and criminal proceedings will be taken against the newspaper in question.

WE learn that the block of buildings in Elphinstone Circle, known as Hormusjee's building, which was part of the estate of the late firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee, has been sold by the official assignee to Devkaran Nanjee, of the firm of Messrs. Byrne Nanjee and Co., for Rs. 1,50,000.

THE Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club, which now occupies a position in the fore-front of cricket clubs in the presidency, has challenged the Parsee cricket team for the 12th and 13th October. It is hoped that the challenge will be accepted, and that the Y. M. C. A. may have an opportunity of showing its strength.

THE Patriarch Archbishop of Goa and Senhor Tabord, the Chief Secretary, have been elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Provincial General Council of Goa.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* writes:—"A paragraph is at present going the rounds of the Indian press which states that a noteworthy traveller, who is described as the Rev. John Nowsie, a native of Bagdad, a Greek by birth, and a Roman Catholic by religion, has just reached India after having travelled through Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan. From some further particulars that are mentioned it seems that this is the same gentleman who visited Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon and other places in the course of last year, and who then represented himself as the Archdeacon of Babylon and General Secretary of the Archbishopric of the Chaldean Catholic Missions of Persia and India, giving his name as John Joseph Noori. The attention of the Patriarch of Babylon having been drawn to the account of this individual's travels which appeared in the Indian papers, the Prelate wrote in August last to the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Bombay, to the effect that Mr. Noori is an impostor; that he is a Chaldean Catholic, but nothing more than a simple layman; that he has received no ecclesiastical orders, and that he has no mission whatever from the ecclesiastical authorities of Babylon. At the same time the Most Rev. the Patriarch requested that due warning should be given to the faithful, in order that they may not be deceived by Mr. Noorie's misrepresentations as to his character and the object of his travels."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES AT TEHERAN AND BUCHAREST.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been appointed British Minister at Bucharest, replacing Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, who succeeds Sir Henry as Minister at Teheran.

THE TURKISH DEMAND FOR THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in England, has been recalled from leave and has returned to London to conduct negociations on behalf of the Porte for the British evacuation of Egypt.

MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN DECLARE AGAINST MR. PARNELL.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were released from prison yesterday. Both have declared against the leadership of Mr. Parnell.

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that intrigues are proceeding to induce the Sultan to depose Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive, as an accomplice in perpetuating the British rule in Egypt.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

A great naval pageant and civic entertainment on a grand scale are being organized at Portsmouth to welcome the French squadron.

THE FRENCH PRESS ANNOYED.

PARIS, JULY 31.

The French press is annoyed at the preparations that are being made in England for the reception of the squadron, fearing that the visit to Great Britain will eclipse that made to Russia.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay with the incoming mails of 24th July left here for Aden at 3 a.m. to-day.

SCHEME FOR RE-GRADING THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

Sanction has been given now to the whole scheme for re-grading the North-Western Railway between Jhelum and Rawulpindi, to admit of full troop trains running through with one engine. A portion of the work has been taken in hand already.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

The promoters of the Kalka-Simla Railway, owing to their inability to raise money for the line on the terms proposed, have asked for a guarantee of three and-a-half per cent. for the first ten years and three per cent. afterwards.

THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Transport Department returns, it is expected by the early part of the cold weather, will show seventeen thousand mules on the rolls for military purposes. In 1878 only one thousand mules were entertained, except those with the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE HONG-KONG BATTALION.

The Hongkong Battalion to be raised in Upper India is to be recruited entirely from the Mahomedan population. Its complement of officers will be one commandant of the rank of major, two wing-commanders (captains), five wing officers (lieutenants), a medical officer, eight subadars, and a similar number of jemadars. The non-commissioned officers and men will number 988, giving a total of 1,013. The proposed rates of pay and staff allowances are the same as in the Indian Staff Corps, but colonial allowance up to a certain limit will be granted. The War Office has to settle the exact amount, and until this has been done it cannot be said whether the prospect of serving in China will attract smart and good officers. The first commandant is likely to be Major E. G. Barrow, who left the Military Department Secretariat last year. He may be expected to reach India next cold season to raise the regiment. The officers will have to be obtained from the Indian Staff Corps through the Government of India. The rank and file will be treated on the same liberal scale as the Sikh police in the Straits and China. Furlough on full pay will be granted every five years.

THE N.-W P. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at six o'clock last evening; he will remain here till the 5th August, when he proceeds to Benares.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Foreign Department.—Major Beatson, Inspecting Officer, Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave from 1st September. Lala Tola Ram, Sibi, officiates as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beluchistan.

Finance Department.—Mr. Keene, Assistant Comptroller-General, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Rutherford, 1st class, Revenue Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service at his own request. Mr. Bull has been appointed Superintendent of Way and Works, Burma State Railway, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary. Colonel Wells, R.E., has been permanently appointed Director of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraphs. The following permanent promotions have been notified:—Messrs. Rogers to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade; Herbert to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade; Gahan to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Arundell to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade; Rala Ram to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade; Lieutenant Tomlin to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Home Department.—The rules for quarantine against cholera made by the Bombay Government are published. The rules are to have effect from the 18th July and apply to Aden, Perim, and Somali Coast. The services of Lieutenant Thatcher, of the Corps of Guides, are replaced at the disposal of the Burma Government.

Revenue Department.—The services of Mr. Macdonell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Kashmir.

Finance Department.—The services of Mr. Logan, Accountant-General, Bombay, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department; Mr. Hart to officiate as Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. Padumjee as Assistant Accountant-General.

Military Department.—Lieutenant Johnson, Liverpool Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Clay, Yorkshire Light Infantry, have been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps; Colonel A. Ollivant, S. C., has been permitted to reside out of India; Major-General Moore, S. C., has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors Thomas Hobday and Edward Wilson. Admitted to Colonels' allowances.—Colonel William Cubbitt, V.C., S.C. Deputy Surgeon-General Farrell, Punjab, has been permitted to retire. A good service pension has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, S.C., Commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to February 1889.

Public Works Department—Mr. Wickes has been confirmed in the appointment of Joint Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces. Colonel Coaker has been confirmed Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—With effect from the 30th instant, Captain Le Gallais, 8th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Major Clowes, 8th Hussars, resigned.

The following appointments have also been made:—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Surgeon Moore, I.M.S., in medical charge of a wing, 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, *vic* Surgeon-Major Bull, I.M.S., appointed Officiating Staff Surgeon, Poona.

5th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse.—Surgeon Jameson, I.M.S., on general duty, Bombay District, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Dyson, I.M.S., or until further orders.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Major Alexander, attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, to be Second-in-command, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Humfrey, whose resignation of that appointment had been sanctioned by Government. Surgeon Jackson, I.M.S., on general duty, Poona District, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Grayfoot, I.M.S., from the date of his relief by Surgeon Anderson.

13th Bombay Infantry.—Lieut. Henderson, Wing Officer and Adjutant, late 24th Bombay Infantry, is transferred, in the same capacity, with effect from the 1st August, and will be graded below Captain Cave and above Lieut. Lock.

16th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon Whitecombe, I.M.S., on general duty, Poona District, to the medical charge of the wing at Sambalpur, *vice* Surgeon Moore, I.M.S., transferred.

The undermentioned officer is seconded in his regiment for five years, with effect from the 1st April:—

21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion.—Lieut. Kemball, Wing Officer, Political Assistant of the third class, sub. *pro tem.*

With reference to Army order No. 598 of the 5th December 1890, Captain Aplin, now attached to the late 24th Bombay Infantry, will rejoin his own regiment, the 7th Bombay Infantry, after the 31st instant. Capt. Williams, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty, in the same capacity, to the 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry). Lieut. Fenner, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, late 24th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 26th Bombay Infantry in the same capacity.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieut. Mathews, No. 6 Battery, Western Division, has been transferred to the 28th Field Battery, R. A. Lieut. Hooper, No. 13 Battery, Western Division, has been transferred to the 20th Field Battery, R. A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major Tidy, North Lancashire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted Second-in-command.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—

Captain Sheppard, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant Lowndes, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion.—Captain Butler Creagh, to remain in England, in extension, from 7th to 16th August, on private affairs.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon Gillard, first class, to England for six months on medical certificate.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

A field of about 20 turned out for a foxhunt this morning, meeting at the railway crossing at Sholapore, including Generals Gatacre and Hogg and one lady. The hounds were ready in striking line and hunted for about two miles along the foot of the hills. Jack was seen near Mahomed Wori village, but the hounds, getting out to ploughed land, the scent was lost, and they hunted for the line for half an hour, when the leaders made music and set off in the direction of some low hills to the east of Wori. The line of a second jack was struck, and the pack hunted him past the village of Urli Dewachi. The jack was forced to take to gardens and sugarcane fields, but soon took to the open again and struck out for the high hills. Two miles beyond Dewachi scent failed, and it being late, the hounds were whipped in and the field returned home after a merry morning's sport. Some of the puppies gave a little trouble, taking particular interest in pariah dogs.

HEAVY RAIN AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 31.

Heavy rain has destroyed crops on low lands, and many houses in the city have collapsed. Numerous culverts and embankments have also been damaged, but no very serious mischief was done. The only loss of life has been an old woman killed by a falling house.

FLOODS IN BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 31.

In Broach city about 125 houses have fallen, 300 partially injured, 6 persons crushed, and 3 women drowned. The estimated damage is about Rs. 25,000. The whole district is more or less under water. The damage outside is not known yet, but some crops have been washed away, and there is fear that others may rot. The damage will probably be slight. All tanks have been filled.

FLOODS AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 31.

No particular damage has been done by floods.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 31.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Thisbe from Hong-kong left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 5-16d.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	45 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £27,200,000, increase £200,000; public deposits £4,400,000, increase £300,000; other deposits £35,500,000, decrease £1,300,000; other securities £28,800,000, decrease £900,000; notes and gold £17,400,000, increase £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GLOBE-TROTTER.

IV.—A VISIT TO THE GREAT MOGUL.

GEMELLI only made one expedition into the interior of India, but what he saw at the end of his short journey is of considerable interest to the historian. He started on March 5th from Goa to visit Aurangzebe's camp at Galgala. His journey there and back was very uncomfortable, for he tells us "it is far different travelling through the Mogul's country than through Persia or Turkey, for there are no beasts for carriage to be found, nor caravanserais at convenient distances, nor provisions; and, what is worse, there is no safety from thieves. He, therefore, that has not a horse of his own must mount upon an ox; and besides that inconveniency must carry along with him his provisions and utensils to dress it, rice, pulse, and meal being only to be found in great towns inhabited by the Mogulstans. At night the clear sky will be all a man's covering or else a tree." He acknowledges, however, that these remarks are only applicable to the neighbourhood of Beejapoor, which was then the battle-field of India, and harassed by continual war. In the northern parts of the Empire, near Surat or Ahmedabad travelling was safer and more comfortable. He started on March 5th, employing three natives to carry his luggage, whom he kept up to the mark by a liberal use of his cudgel, "because they will never do good service either for fair words or money, but run away as soon as they can, and on the other side when thrashed they load themselves like asses." On the 7th, not far from Portuguese territory, he saw the dismal spectacle of a *sati*. The victim "being come to the place appointed went about undaunted, taking leave of them all; after which she was laid all along with her head on a block in a cottage twelve spans square made of small wood wet with oil, but bound to a stake that she might not run away with the fright of the fire. Lying in this posture, chewing betel, she asked of the standers-by whether they had any business by her to the other world, and having received several gifts and letters from those ignorant people to carry to their dead friends, she wrapped them up in a cloth. This done, the Brahman who had been encouraging her came out of the hut and caused it to be fired, the friends pouring vessels of oil on her that she might be the sooner reduced to ashes and out of pain." Such sights were ordinary incidents of a journey through India two hundred years ago.

In spite of the difficulties and dangers of the journey, which latter must have been considerably enhanced by his practice of breaking idols whenever he thought he could do so unobserved, our traveller managed to reach his destination on March 17th. He was hospitably received by the leading Christians serving in Aurangzebe's army. They told him it was a pleasure and diversion to serve the Great Mogul, because no prince paid his soldiers better, and, if they did not choose to fight and keep guard properly, they were only punished by losing their pay for the day they were convicted of such dereliction of duty. They were also not deprived of the consolations of religion by their bigoted employer. The Roman Catholics in the army had a convenient chapel with mud walls in which two Canarese priests officiated. The Christian officers were allowed to enforce strict discipline. Gemelli saw two Mahomedans convicted of being drunk bound to a stake and cruelly lashed for their offence by order of a Christian captain, whom they humbly thanked for inflicting upon them such a salutary chastisement. The whole number of the forces in the camp was estimated to amount to 60,000 horse and a million foot soldiers, for whose baggage there were 50,000 camels and 3,000 elephants. Taking into account the camp-followers, merchants, artisans and other non-combatants, Gemelli described the whole camp as a "moving city containing five million souls and abounding not only in provisions but in all things that could be desired." We are not told how much space was occupied by this huge assemblage, but everything was on a vast scale. The Emperor's and princes' tents occupied an enclosure three miles in compass, defended by palisades, ditches, and five hundred falconets.

On the 21st March Gemelli had the honour of being admitted by the great Emperor to a private audience. The imperial tents were surrounded by an outer or inner court which had to be passed before getting into the presence of the Emperor. In the outer court Gemelli saw kettle-drums and other musical instruments, and a gold ball between two gilt hands, which was carried by elephants on the march as the imperial ensign. In the second inner court was the durbar-tent. Passing through this, Gemelli found himself in the presence of the Emperor, who was seated on rich carpets and gold-embroidered cushions. Aurangzebe asked him what country he belonged to, why he had come, and whether he wished to enter the imperial service. To this Gemelli answered full courteously that he had come to the camp "only out of curiosity to see the greatest monarch in Asia, as his majesty was, and the grandeur of his court and army." The Emperor next asked him questions about the war in Hungary between the Turks and the European powers, and then dismissed him, as it was time for the public audience. Gemelli attended the public audience too. The Emperor came in, leaning on a staff forked at the top, and took his seat on a gilt throne. He had a white turban tied with a gold web and ornamented by one very large emerald surrounded by four smaller ones. Two servants warded off the flies with long white horse-tails, and another stood with a green umbrella to protect him against the sun. In person he was "of a low stature, with a large nose, slender, and stooping with age. The whiteness of his round beard was more visible on his olive-coloured skin." Although he was now seventy-eight years old, he endorsed petitions with his own hand, writing without the help of spectacles, and from his cheerful smiles he seemed to take pleasure in his work. While the audience was going on, there was a review of the elephants, that the Emperor might see if the omrahs to whom they were entrusted kept them in good condition. After this the princes of the blood royal, including the Emperor's great-grandson, came in, clothed in silk vests adorned with precious stones and gold collars. After paying their obeisance by putting their hands to the ground, on their heads and on their breasts, they sat down on the first floor of the throne on the left. The picture of the old Emperor with a benevolent smile on his countenance, and his children and grand-children clustered round his throne, is delightfully suggestive of domestic felicity. It is a pity to mar it by thinking of the many deeds of blood against his own kindred by which he obtained and established his throne. He knew that it was the hereditary practice of his dynasty for the son to rebel against the father. He therefore blamed the folly of his father, Shah Jehan, who "might have learnt by many years' experience that the kings of Hindustan, when they grow old, must keep at the head of a powerful army to defend themselves against their sons." Gemelli prophesied that, notwithstanding all his precautions, he would come to no better an end than his predecessors, but history has not verified the prediction.

Next to the Emperor himself, the most interesting person that Gemelli saw at Galgala was Sicunder Adil Shah, the deposed king of Beejapoor, who went to the royal tent to pay his respects with a handsome retinue. "He was a sprightly youth, twenty-nine years of age, of a good stature, and olive-coloured complexion." His capital had been taken by the army of Aurangzebe in 1686, and, according to Meadows Taylor, he died in captivity three years after. But Gemelli relates that he saw him alive at Galgala in 1695. King Tanak Shah of Golcondah, who had lost his throne and liberty about a year after the fall of Beejapoor, was not with the Emperor at Galgala, but imprisoned in the fortress of Dowlutabad. Gemelli heard interesting details of the fall of Golcondah from European officers in the Mogul army who had taken part in the campaign.

At Galgala Gemelli was unfortunately deserted by his interpreter and other attendants: so he was reduced to the painful necessity of starting without any servant, and had "to venture all alone through a country infested with robbers and enemies to Christianity." He started on Sunday, March 27th, after first hearing mass at the mud-built chapel in Aurangzebe's camp. He had great difficulty in getting eatable food on the way. On the second day of his journey, he writes: "Desiring a Gentile by signs to make me a cake of bread, the knave, instead of wheaten flour, made it of *machini*, which is a black seed that makes a man giddy, and so ill-tasted that a dog would not eat it. Whilst it was hot, necessity made me eat that bread of sorrow; but could not swallow it cold, though I had none for three days." Trees and bushes afforded him shelter by night. On April 2nd he was stopped by Mahrattas, who enquired of him by signs whether he could shoot a musket or cannon. On his replying in the negative they let him go. The hardships he encountered on this journey were so great that when he got back to Goa on April 5th he was very ill. His friends in that city, who had tried to dissuade him from making the expedition into the interior, were not surprised that he returned in such sorry plight. "The Father Prefect, seeing me so sick, told me that had happened because I would not take his advice. I answered '*Heu patior telis vulnera facta meis*.' Both he and Father Hippolitus endeavoured to recover me with good fowls, to which the best sauce was their kindness; and thus I recovered my flitting spirits."

MONTE CASTRA.

A FRENCH savant, M. Luton, has solved the problem of curing the drunkard. Nitrate of strychnine administered hypodermically in minute doses "does the trick." After ten days of treatment chronic alcoholists acquire such a loating for stimulants that even a sniff of their once favourite beverage causes nausea and headache. One sufferer who had been in the habit of taking ½ to 1 litre of schnapps a day was cured in a single sitting.

THE GHOST ON THE TROOPER.

IT was not many years ago that I came out in medical charge of troops on board one of Her Majesty's troopers. I cannot, for obvious reasons, specify which one. We had to go round the Cape in order to relieve a certain battalion quartered there. We all know what life on board is for the first two or three days, where every face you see is strange and new ones keep cropping up the further we get out to sea. It was very dreary, every one being more or less sea-sick or shrivelled up with the cold, for we left England on a winter's morning, and a piercing north wind kept us company for several days.

At the end of a week things mended a bit, and the tables had gradually filled up almost to overflowing, yet I noticed a lack of conviviality: people did not 'cotton' to each other in the least. The very officers of the detachment we were taking out to the Cape did not seem well disposed towards each other, and as for the rest, they were a miscellaneous assortment—mostly youngsters going out to their respective regiments, no two probably having met before.

At the end of ten days there wasn't even a flirtation got up, which was unusual, to say the least. There was one exception to this assertion however; but then this appeared a former affair, continued only on board. He was a cousin of sorts, she explained, and called him Cyril. She—Mrs. Darral—was a brunette, very pretty, and quite too piquante and irresistible, and but that she was already so much 'bespoke' would have had no lack of adoration. And

'Cyril,' otherwise Captain Cameron, a gunner, was naturally looked upon with much disfavour by the male community on board.

I had taken up my quarters one evening after dinner on the skylight nearest the wheel-house, where I could indulge in a quiet smoke. One end of the skylight was raised, and I was thus protected in a measure from the cold breeze. I was just dropping off to sleep, when I heard voices on the other side of the screen so-formed. The speakers were apparently looking down into the saloon.

'What a hatefully slow voyage this is, Cyril! Why don't you rouse these people up? Make them do something to amuse us—theatricals, anything,' said a voice I recognised as Mrs. Darral's.

'I am quite satisfied with things as they are,' replied Captain Cameron. 'Besides, they look such an impossibly dull lot.'

'Nonsense! Wake them up. And you appear to have caught the infection the last two days.'

'Oh! really.' 'What would you like me to do? Cast myself into the briny for amusement?'

'Well, that would be better than nothing, certainly,' replied she. They were evidently determined to quarrel.

'Eureka!' suddenly exclaimed she. 'I know the very thing! Come away to the wheel-house—away from eaves-droppers. There's that old Doctor asleep here,' in lowered tones, 'or pretending to.'

I wasn't. I was wide awake, but I'd like to know which of my readers would have got up and gone away under the circumstances? If people will come and talk in your very ear almost on boardship, that's their look out. I certainly wasn't going to disturb myself. Old Doctor, indeed!

They moved away themselves, and so solved the problem, but not before she said excitedly—

'You'll promise to help, won't you, Cyril? 'Oh!' with glee, 'I'll be much surprised if several heads aren't turned grey by it!' By which remark you will understand she was as thoughtless as she was young and selfish, the women added.

Now what mischief was she going to brew, I wondered. Pshaw! What could she do, and soon I ceased to think of her at all.

Two nights later, as I dosed in a horse-box, I was roused up—

'Dr. James, Dr. James, quick! A lady has fainted!'

It was half-past eleven, and every one was supposed to be comfortably—or rather uncomfortably—settled for the night. What do women mean by these freaks at this hour! However, I hurried into a dressing-gown and went up the companion-ladder to the saloon, where the ladies' cabin is. There I found them in a fearful state of commotion.

'A ghost! a ghost!' they exclaimed in terror, as I applied salts to my patient.

'Chut! *Ghost*!' said I roughly; where is it now?' 'It disappeared out of the window.' 'Pshaw! The window, as you call it, is down.'

'It was plain enough,' said my patient, now recovering. 'And I really cannot sleep here,' she went on hysterically.

After much persuasion she was at length quieted, and peace reigned for the rest of the night, so far as I was concerned.

This was, however, only the first of many such apparitions.

The next night, apparently delighted with its success in the ladies' cabin, the ghostly figure of a woman, clad in a trailing white robe, with a bloody knife clenched in her hand, appeared in pandemonium. She swiftly sped across and disappeared into the darkest corner. A scene ensued which 'baffled description.' Hoots, wild warwhoops, boots, and missiles of all sorts followed in its wake. I descended on hearing the uproar, with intent to see the thing for myself. But I was too late. To my surprise I met Mrs. Darral coming up the ladder and stopped short.

'I came to see the ghost,' whispered she before I could say a word. 'I don't believe in it—do you? But good-night. I must scuttle off.' And she did.

The boys sat up the rest of the night in turn to watch for its re-appearance, vowing vengeance on the prepetrator of the joke—if joke it was—or in fathoming the mystery. But they were doomed to disappointment.

The curious part of it was the ghost was never seen twice the same night, and never appeared amidships or in the forecastle. It was only the saloon passengers the apparition favoured—so far—that is, I distinctly saw it myself one night in the saloon, and it looked uncanny enough. We had hardly dispersed to bed and the lights put out, when we were disturbed by shrill screams. In two seconds the saloon was crowded with a motley assemblage; the dignified little skipper himself, standing at his cabin door in a remarkable head-gear and quite unrecognisable, demanding in stern tones what all this meant.

'Capting, capting, save us,' shrieked the fat wife of the quarter-master as she threw her ample proportions into his arm, much to the little man's discomfiture.

'Control yourself, madam,' he shouted, scarlet with rage, as an audible titter went the rounds, while Mrs. MacMurtagh plumped down at his feet.

'There, there,' she pointed to the stern sheets. 'Ah-h-h-h'—and sure enough the ghostly visitant appeared and slowly melted into the surrounding shadows.

'It is some practical joke,' said the captain wrathfully. And by G—, if I find its any of you young fellows. I'll have you put into irons. I warn you to take care. Ladies, go to your cabins, please. Dr. James, be so good as to see to them. Let me have no more such disturbances.'

Sentries were placed in all corners, and for a space of about five days we had peace.

The ghost certainly thawed the social frost, and we were beginning to have rather a good time. Theatricals were discussed and dances got up, though the ghost still formed the staple topic of conversation. It was whispered and talked of in all parts of the ship, even our good chaplain, Mr. Macfarren, a Scotchman pure and simple, making mention of it in his sermon 'On Faith' on Sunday in his own quaint fashion. It would be difficult to ascertain whether he was rebuking his congregation for their affright at the 'ghaist,' or for their want of faith in it, mixing up the walk on the sea of Galilee and *our* ghost in the most hopeless jumble. As an example of his peculiar style I insert the following, which found its way somehow into his 'discourse' upon the ghost: 'And we left all to follow *thee*!' Aye—Peter—aye braggin, aye boastin'! Muckle *ye* had tae leave! An auld boat and a wheen rotten net!"

He always subsided into Scotch when excited.

We were beginning, as I said, to have rather a good time, and were now within three days of the Cape, when the ghost was seen once more. This time, contrary to its usual rule, it appeared under the bridge and almost immediately after dinner. The men fled as if panic-stricken, and order was with difficulty restored and maintained.

'So help me—' thundered the captain. 'If this happens again, every man of you who behaves as a coward at sight of this shadow shall be imprisoned till we reach Bombay.'

'Surr!' said a weather-beaten troop-sergeant, as he mopped a streaming brow, though shaking in every limb; 'I've been in many an action,' and slapping the ribbons on his breast, 'and I've faced foire and all the elements, and no one has never called me a coward, surr, but I'll be in Colaba Asylum with a red' at when I gets to Bombay with this 'ere happarition, surr,' and, saluting, turned on his heel and went aft.

He explained to me next day that the inmates of the Colaba Asylum wore red hats.

For the next three days there was peace, nor was anything seen of the ghost during our week's stay at the Cape; but for this many of the men, seamen, and soldiers would have deserted. Nor were we troubled for many days after leaving the Cape, and within eleven days of Bombay. Everyone had brightened up: flirtations were in full swing, and even an engagement was announced.

When the daily routine was once more disturbed, this time it went as possible to as near as possible to a tragedy. Just outside the saloon door, after dinner, a sailor was receiving some order from the first lieutenant, when suddenly the ghost again became visible, apparently walking straight up to where they stood. With an unearthly shriek the man pitched himself into the the deep depths of the calm sea. 'Man overboard!' spread from end to end of the vessel; boats were lowered, life-buoys flung over, and all the rest of it, and, thank goodness! the poor man eventually rescued, though pale and almost lifeless from the fright he had received.

What surprised me was the way in which Mrs. Darrel behaved. She appeared, from goodness knows where, in a perfect frenzy and ran frantically up and down with a terror-stricken countenance.

'Calm yourself, Dora,' I heard Cameron say; 'the man is all right; you shall see him for yourself!'

All of a sudden a light dawned on my dull brain! Good heavens! was it possible? But how? Surely *she* wasn't the ghost?

Impatiently I waited till next morning and asked to see her alone.

'Now, then, Mrs. Darral,' I said severely, 'I expect to hear all about this mystery. Remember, it has nearly been the death of a man, and let that thought sober you;' for she was bubbling over with laughter now that morning had driven away the remembrance of last night's horror.

And so I heard all about it under pledge of secrecy. *It* was a most ingenious contrivance, invented by her brother George, she said, and Captain Cameron had most reluctantly helped her.

It was a sort of magic-lantern no bigger than these new-fangled photographic apparatuses now in vogue, and what with a powerful magnifier, a transparency, and a light placed in the box and focussed to perfection, the result was surprising.

No, no; I am not going to enter into particulars. It has done enough mischief without more being done.

Brother George ought to have known better than to give such a thing into the hands of such a woman, while Mrs. Darral ought to have been well whipped and put to bed.

ROGER IDISON.

THE ACCIDENT TO S. S. *KNIGHT COMPANION.*

THE extent of damage sustained by the s. s. Knight Companion, which sprung a leak during the gale in the Indian Ocean on Tuesday, cannot yet be ascertained, as the vessel still lies out in the stream discharging the damaged cargo. Yesterday morning the vessel was towed from the place opposite the Apollo Bunder where she heaved anchor on Thursday night, to the middle ground opposite Mazagaon, and there the work of discharging was commenced, while the pumping of the water out of the hold was proceeded with,—and will probably require to be continued all the time the ship lies there, unless after some of the cargo is discharged, the part that is leaking may rise above the water level. In the meantime the pumps do not appear to have made much difference on the vessel, which still lies with a heavy list to starboard, the gunwale on that side being only a few feet from the water's edge. About two-thirds of the cargo, consisting of wheat, miscellaneous grains and seeds, and gum, have been destroyed. All in hatches Nos. 2 and 3 has been rendered useless, only that in No. 1 hatch being safe. The Knight Companion, it would appear, had been two days out of port on her voyage to Antwerp, during which, being heavily laden with cargo, she laboured heavily in the gale. The sea ran very high, and enormous waves swept the ship's deck from end to end. All seemed to be going well however, although progress was slow, and on Tuesday the storm began to abate. It was only then found that the vessel appeared to be drawing more water than she ought to, and as she gradually began to heel over to starboard, the captain concluded something was wrong. Fearing that the vessel, under the severe strain through which she had passed, had started some of her plates and began to leak, he ordered a search to be made. That was done, and his surmise proved correct. The hold in hatches 2 and 3 was filling with water. The pumps were ordered to be at once put in motion, but something was found to be wrong with them, and they would not do their work properly. The water gained on the vessel, and even though the storm was not so severe as when the vessel left port, she was now so low in the water that the waves broke over the deck as if they would swamp the ship. The captain then wisely determined to return to Bombay, and the vessel was put about and headed once more eastwards. The water continuing to gain, Captain Durant unwillingly decided to sacrifice part of the cargo to save his ship, and accordingly about two hundred tons were thrown overboard. This lightened the ship considerably and, making more rapid progress, she reached Bombay Harbour, as was reported in yesterday's issue, on Thursday night, drawing thirty feet of water at the bow, from which it may be imagined she had an enormous quantity of water in the hold. Captain Durant has had a most anxious time ever since he left Bombay on the afternoon of Sunday last. During the two days he was battling against the storm he could not go to sleep, and all the time the vessel was in danger also repose was out of the question. Yesterday again, instead of seeking the rest he much required, he remained on the bridge all day, as if he were on the watch at sea, superintending the unloading. Captain Durant has certainly done his duty and proved himself a clear-headed commander by the manner he managed the ship and brought her back to port in safety.

The discharging of the cargo is a slow process, considering the state it is in. The bags have to be removed from the hold with great care, for, being so saturated with water, they are very apt to burst. As it was, the deck was strewn with burst bags yesterday. It will in all probability be a week ere the vessel is completely unloaded, when she will be towed into dry dock for repair.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.

CAPTAIN T.M. WHITEHEAD, of the B.I.S.N. Co's. s. s. Baghdad, which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf *via* Karachi, reports that during the voyage strong monsoon and heavy sea were experienced. The same company's steamer Nevasa, which arrived in harbour yesterday, also experienced strong monsoon and stormy weather. The steamer Chilka, of the same company, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, also reports that she experienced monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal and moderate weather with heavy beam seas on the Malabar Coast.

It was rumoured in Bombay yesterday that an accident had happened to the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's s. s. Mobile between Bombay and Aden. The vessel left Bombay on the 6th ultimo with a general cargo, and was therefore very much overdue. It would appear she encountered very heavy weather, but we are informed that the vessel reached Aden in safety yesterday.

The master of the outer light ship (Bombay) reports that considerable damage had been sustained by that vessel during the gale of Monday, the 27th inst., resulting in a break over the waist, splitting the after-awning to ribbons, breaking in the front of the poop and the thick plate glass. He also states that he has not seen such a heavy sea there for the last fifteen years.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT GLANVILLE, of the 35th Field Battery, Kirkee, has been ordered to Satara to superintend the mounting of the new armament in the fort at that station.

CAPTAIN R. F. KELLY, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to England to undergo a course of instruction in gunnery at Shoeburyness, with a view of qualifying as an instructor of gunnery.

COLONEL T. M. MAXWELL, who has been promoted on the half-pay list to the 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, has been ordered to proceed to Jubbulpore by the 4th inst. to assume command. Colonel Maxwell performed good service as commandant of the Jalapahar Depot, Darjeeling.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL, commanding the Poona District, has become the President of the Poona District Revolver Club, and revised rules have been issued. The committee is a strong one, composed of Colonel Carrington, D.Q.M.G., an expert pistol and rifle shot, Major Curtius, the new A.A.G. for Musketry, Captain Horrocks, Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles, with Captain Geoghegan, D.A.A.G., as Secretary.

THE transfer of the station of Khandalla from the Poona Division to the Bombay District command places a very fine sanitarium at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding Bombay, which will be a great boon to the sick and weakly soldiers and their families. A change to Khandalla from the moist atmosphere of Colaba will prove of great benefit. The transfer of Malogaon as a *quid pro quo* from the Bombay command to the Poona Division will be useful in its way, as it is a good recruiting station and will also be useful as a training ground for one of the corps whose regimental centre is fixed at Poona.

THE Indian Army List shows that there is a naval volunteer corps at Aden, if we may judge by a commander having been appointed. Aden is just the place for the formation of such a corps, yet strange to say, though the Brigadier-General Commanding is known to be keen on it and has generously offered a good sum towards preliminary expenses, nothing further appears to have been done. The Eastern Telegraph Company employees, Europeans of good physique, offered to join in fair numbers, but as their offer was not accepted, it is doubtful whether they will now come forward in numbers, as it is known that the officer appointed would rather be without the command. A Parsee section could well be formed from the employees of Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered....	65	44	52	71	49	94	46	52
Friday, July 31	....		6	10	0	7	0	13
Total....	65	44	52	81	50	1	46	65
Total fall to 31st July, 1890	53	42	56	2	59	95	46	20
Total fall to 31st July, 1889	54	89	60	27	60	31	50	85

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE Kent, which is to be the new training-ship for boys at Queensferry, is to be rigged and completed by the end of August, and will then be towed round to her destination by one of the ships engaged in the manœuvres. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of riggers to rig the ship, as this department has been gradually reduced until there are scarcely 20 experienced men capable of doing the work. The vessel was formerly utilised as flagship at Devonport, and she is [illegible] sound in her hull. She will be capable of accommodating fully 800 boys.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT BROACH.

THE abnormal conditions of the weather that have caused such alarming destruction to the B. B. & C. I. Railway line have ceased and the floods have subsided. The swollen torrents and rivers have sunk to their usual level, and the work of repairing the numerous breaches, wash-outs, culverts, and bridges is now being proceeded with by a large contingent of labourers under the supervision of a staff of engineers. By their labour the traffic has been resumed between Baroda and Ahmedabad, and the reconstruction of the permanent-way is being pushed on as speedily as possible. There has been another break, however, between Ahmedabad and Wadhwan at mileage three hundred and thirty-five, by the collapse of a culvert ten miles from the Viramgam station. It will no doubt be satisfactory to the mercantile community to learn that telegraphic communication has been restored between Bombay and Ahmedabad. This will enable the engineering staff to push on with the work, and will further be of great convenience to the mercantile community. During the interruption messages went *via* Agra and Delhi through the Government telegraph, which sometimes entailed a delay of twenty-four hours. Additional passengers, who left Bombay on Monday in the down mail and were compelled to stop at Maroli, returned early yesterday morning. Other intermediate passengers preferred to abandon the train in the endeavour to find their way to Surat, in which they, however, experienced much difficulty. The up-mails, which arrived at Panoli, where they were detained on Tuesday morning, after leaving Ahmedabad on Monday night, have been with much difficulty conveyed to Surat. From here they were sent on to Amalsar by lorry and boats in time to catch the train that is expected to arrive at Grant Road at 5-52 this morning. With a view to the mercantile public incurring as little inconvenience as possible, arrangements have been made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway management with the G. I. P. Railway to have their traffic for stations north of Ajmere sent to Khandwa, where they will be transferred to their own metre-gauge. Traffic coming from Lahore and Delhi and stations north will come back by the same route and will be taken to the Carnac Bridge. Parcels are also being received at the B. B. and C. I. Railway stations north of Ajmere, and will be taken in suitable conveyances by the G. I. P. line as far as Khandwa, where the B. B. and C. I. Railway will receive them and take them forward on their own line.

HOUSES SWEPT AWAY AT BROACH AND SURAT.

On Tuesday a lamentable calamity occurred at Bhownugger, several hundreds of people having lost their lives by being drowned in the floods. Yesterday a disaster of a similar character, though unattended with so great loss of life, visited Broach. During the past few days rain has fallen in torrents, and yesterday it culminated in the whole town being flooded. One hundred and twenty-five houses fell, seriously injuring six people and injuring, though not dangerously, about three hundred more. The deaths reported are of three women who were drowned in the flood. At Surat, too, a number of houses, undermined by the water, have come down, but only one death is reported. The crops, too, have suffered.

EFFECT OF THE FLOODS ON THE CROPS.

Heavy as the rains have been, and serious as hat been the damage to property by the floods, it would seem that the crop prospects have not been much affected thereby. Many fields in the north part of the presidency, particularly between Bulsar and Ahmedabad, have been converted into lakes by the heavy rains. As a consequence, much of the newly-sown seed has been washed away and destroyed; but agriculturists, it would seem, are not grieving over the mere loss of the seed, or of the labour of sowing having been spent in vain. There is plenty of seed in the country, both of cotton and of grain, and it only means that the monsoon crops, as they are called, will be later than usual. Indeed, in Guzerat the cotton crop will be improved by the rain; and for this reason. The black soil of Guzerat requires a considerable amount of rain to render sufficiently soft for the crops to grow satisfactorily. The floods, which have now subsided, have made the soil so moist that with the break in the monsoon we are apparently now about to have, the cotton should grow rapidly and even result in an abundant harvest. Some danger is, however, apprehended as to the results of the bajrie crop. There may be plenty of seed to sow the fields over again where the floods may have destroyed it; but the harvest is almost bound to be late, and as bajrie is the poor man's food, the outlook for him is in the meantime unpleasant, to say the least of it. The wheat prospects, however, have been improved by the rain.

In the Poona district, as has been already reported, there have been serious floods, but all along the G. I. P. Railway the rain has not been so heavy as to cause any damage to property or interruption of traffic.

REPAIRING THE LINE.

Our special correspondent, writing from Amalsar yesterday, describes the B. B. and C. I. line as a series of breaches from Billimora to Ahmedabad. For miles as far as the eye could reach when I arrived here the country was under water, and the streams were roaring torrents rushing towards the sea, bearing with them trees, brushwood and railway material in vast quantities. Colonel Moberley, R.E., and Major Selby, R.E., who happened to be passengers by Monday night's mail, rendered assistance to the railway officials in their work, which is being carried out under Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave, the Chief Engineer of the line. It is impossible to get further along the line yet, but work is being pushed on with the utmost rapidity. Traffic from Amalsar onward is still totally suspended.

The down mail-train which left Bombay on Monday, it appears, narrowly escaped wreckage. It was shortly after it had run through Amalsar that the culvert No. 370 was reported to have given way, the weight of the train loosening some of the masonry. This culvert is about twenty feet in width and fifteen feet deep, its abutments being of masonry. When the north abutment gave way, the flood was rushing through with great violence, the water being nearly level with the rails. All the metalling, which sank with the abutment, was swept some way down, and when the flood had subsided, it was seen lying in a heap on the right side of the watercourse. At all the other watercourses the height of the water during the flood can be seen, for the banks on either side show the mark of the stream at about twenty feet above the usual height. Several of the more important bridges were in imminent danger, for huge trees, torn up by the roots, came floating down the stream and collided with the pillars, and in several places large trees were driven against the columns. Mr. Cole, the inspector of bridges, soon got a gang of workmen together, and having obtained all the necessary implements, immediately set to work at the culvert. Having got a number of sleepers from the nearest stations, Mr. Cole with his party laid them four by four, on top of one another, filling in the central vacant space with large stones. When this had been done, a second party commenced throwing in large stones on both sides of the crib to strengthen it; so that in about six hours materials which had arrived in trucks from Bombay could be sent over the culvert. Every precaution had to be taken in doing this. It being unsafe for the engine to venture over the crib, the trucks were brought up to the spot, and then several coolies handshunted them over the culvert, another engine being on the other side of the culvert to take the wagons on to the next station. Again the engine had to push the wagons on in front until about twenty yards from the Kanai bridge breakage. Here they were left, the necessary materials for breakages further on being conveyed across in a boat. In a similar way the passengers by the down mail from Bombay on Monday night were transhipped.

The telegraph posts at the Kanai bridge were deeply embedded in the mud, the wires hanging loosely across brushwood and small trees clinging to them. The posts which had fallen between Billimora and Amalsar were soon set up again and the wires adjusted, but at the Vedcha bridge the work to be done involved no little trouble. Mr. Roberts, of the Government Telegraph Department, got men down where the posts were embedded, and they set to work, digging as far as they could. Then, having fixed a hook to the post, a small gang on the top of the lines hauled away and got them up in less than five minutes. The next difficulty Mr. Roberts had to surmount was to get those wires which were held down by the sunken iron work of the bridge out from underneath them. One of the gang very nimbly pulled himself up the slip at the side of the bridge, and placing a wire, which was hanging low down, on his head, and with his feet against the slip, managed to take hold of the other wires and pulled himself on to them and then cut them. Within a very short space of time the posts were erect again and a new wire was run across, communication as far as Surat being once more restored.

Mr. Kennedy, the foreman driver of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, arrived at Amalsar on Thursday morning. He brought his pontoon and diving apparatus with him, being prepared to ford across those places which could not otherwise be got over.

The rice crops in the fields between Andheri and Amalsar were of course all under water, some of the younger crops being swamped. The cultivators are now busily engaged in transplanting the rice.

If the weather remains fine, the traffic between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be restored in a very short time. But if heavy rain comes on again, it is feared that more breakages will ensue, as at some places the floods have undermined the culvert walls.

THE Sind-Peshin line has been heavily breached at several places between miles 131 and 153. It was also breached at mile 228 near Mangi, but this has since been repaired. The former breaches are, it is understood, between Sibi and Babar Kakh on the way to Quetta, and the latter higher up, between Shahrigh and Bostan. There are also breaches between Belput and Nutall, about half way between Sibi and Rukh Junction.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The race for the Goodwood Cup took place on Thursday with the subjoined result:—

Gonsalvo	1
Barmecide	2
Melody	3

Value 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each; half the sweepstake to the second. Distance—2½ miles.

Gonsalvo, a b.c. by Fernandez, ex Cherie, the winner of the cup, has a very good record. Last year he ran five times. Twice he won, but his best race was undoubtedly in the St. Leger Stakes, when, running in the best of company, he showed his true metal. He began his career promisingly in May at the Bath and Somerset Meeting by winning the Biennial Stakes by four lengths. Then at Ascot Meeting in June he appeared for the gold vase, having against him such racers as L'Abbesse de Jouarre and Golden Maze. Here he did not do so well, not even securing a place; Tyrant, Abbess de Jouarre, Golden Maze, and Reve D'Or all beating him. At Liverpool July Meeting he was made favourite in a small race and won. His next race was for the St. Leger, in which Gonsalvo, contrary to all expectation, turned up third, and a good third too. It was a race which resulted in not a few surprises. Heaume, the favourite, was thoroughly beaten. Sainfoin, the next fancied, came up behind Gonsalvo. Next in order of betting was Queen's Birthday with 7 to 1 against, and she got left far away in the rear. Neither the Duke of Portland's Memoir nor the Duke of Westminster's Bluegreen were fancied for a place, the betting being 10 to 1 against each of them, and yet they came in second and third respectively. The odds against Gonsalvo were 200 to 1. Gonsalvo finished the season badly. He appeared for the Cæsarewitch Stakes at Newmarket October Meeting in poor company compared with that which he met at the St. Leger, and was outplaced altogether, coming in only third.

Barmecide, a ch. c. by Barcaldine, ex La Trappe, had numerous engagements as a three-year-old, winning three races out of ten. He gave no promise whatever in his first two races, coming up with the ruck amongst a lot of unknown animals in the Kempton Park Mid-weight Handicap Plate, and repeating that performance in the running for the Epsom Light-weight Handicap in June. Then he began to come to the front. He made a good race for the Eton Welter Handicap at Windsor Summer Meeting, winning by a length from Goodfellow. His next appearance was at Carlisle in July, when he won the Cumberland Plate in a canter by four lengths. His third successive win, and indeed his last, was made at Leicester Summer Meeting, when he won the Handicap after an exciting race by only half a neck. At Sandown Park Club Meeting he entered for the Royal Handicap, but fell far away in the rear. He came in third for the Doncaster Plate, but that could not be considered much of a performance, as only three ran, and five lengths divided second and third. At Newmarket in October he met his rival in the present race, Gonsalvo, in running for the Cæsarewitch Stakes, but again he failed, coming in No. 8 out of a field of twenty-two. Barmecide ran other two races last year, but in both he repeated his old performances of coming in well in the rear.

Melody (late Canticle), b f by Tynedale ex Glee, began and ended last season with a win and got placed well in others. She opened her career by running for the Woodcote Stakes for-two-year olds at Epsom Summer Meeting and won easily by three lengths. She did not make a good show at Ascot in trying for the Coventry Stakes but came in third for the Soltykoff Stakes at Newmarket in July. Then at Newmarket in October, in the Challenge Stakes, she ran second to Mephisto by only three parts of a length and beat Signorina by a neck. At her next appearance Melody did not show up well, but she won the Orleans Nursery Handicap at Sandown Park Meeting easily by three lengths.

The following are the winners of the Goodwood Cup for the last twenty years:—

	Yrs.	St.	lbs.
1870 Siderolite	4	9	0
1871 Shannon	[illegible]	7	4
1872 Favonius	4	9	3
1873 Flageolet	3	7	7
1874 Doncaster	4	9	3
1875 Adventuriere	4	8	7
1876 New Holland	4	8	10
1877 Hampton	5	9	0
1878 Kincsem	4	8	7
1879 Isonomy	4	9	3
1880 Dresden China	4	8	7
1881 Madame du Barry	6	8	11
1882 Friday	5	7	11
1883 Border Minstrel	3	7	5
1884 St. Simon	3	8	0
1885 Althorp	3	7	7
1886 The Bard	3	7	7(w.o.)
1887 Savile	3	7	7
1888 Rada	3	7	4
1889 Trayles	4	9	10
1890 Philomel	5	8	13

A RIFLE CLUB FOR BOMBAY.

A WELL-ATTENDED representative meeting of local volunteers was held at the Head-quarters of the B. V. R. on Wednesday evening to form a rifle club. Major R. S. Brown, B. V. R., who is ever ready to assist in anything connected with volunteers and rifle-shooting, was, on the proposition of Lieut. T. M. English, B. V. R., seconded by Sergt. H. Black, B. V. R., elected to the chair. Rules and bye-laws were read and passed. The club is to be called the "Bombay Rifle Club" and is open to volunteers, regulars, and civilians. "Regulars" include army and navy and the departments; "Volunteers" include cadets. Entrance fee will be Re. 1; cadets annas 8. Monthly subscriptions, payable quarterly in advance, will be—for cadets annas 4; army and navy 8 annas, others Re. 1. A committee, consisting of a president, treasurer, and two joint hon. secretaries, with ten members, were then elected from those present. President, Major R. S. Brown, B.V.R.; treasurer, Lieut. J. F. Pennock, G. I. P. Ry. Vols.; joint hon. secretaries, Lieut. Jenkins, 1st Queen's, attached to B. V. R., and Lieut. T. M. English, B. V. R. Communications are to be addressed to the joint hon. secretaries, Bombay Rifle Club, Head-Quarters, B. V. R.

THE BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following communication from the chairman of the Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, is sent to us for publication:—

Sir,—Reverting to my letter No. 1483, dated the 15th of July 1890, I am directed to submit the second annual report of the Committee.

2. In the course of the past year the three pictures ordered by the Committee, namely:—

I. Portrait of Lord Lawrence by Watts,
II. The Temeraire by Turner,
III. Lord Heathfield by Sir Joshua Reynolds,

arrived in Bombay and were added to the collection. The Earl of Carlisle selected the artists and approved their work, and the pictures received considerable and favourable attention when they were exhibited at the Bombay Arts Exhibition. The cost of the copies was £150, and the frames cost £58 5s.

3. In January 1891 His Highness the Maharaja of Idar desired to commemorate a rather prolonged visit to Bombay by presenting the gallery with a contribution to the Baigrie collection; and he placed a sum of Rs. 600 at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose. Almost on the same day His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, whose liberality has already contributed to many public schemes in Poona and Bombay, offered £100 for the purchase of one or more copies of pictures to be ordered by the Committee. The Earl of Carlisle again kindly consented to aid the Committee in the selection and execution of the copies, and by his intervention, Lord Bathurst permitted a copy to be made of the celebrated portrait of Mr. Pitt by Gainsborough. The Committee selected this and a landscape by Constable for His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's contribution. For His Highness the Maharaja of Idar's contibution he selected "Walker's Vagrants." The following artists were selected by Lord Carlisle to complete the copies:—Miss Hawkins to copy Gainsborough, Mr. Lambert to copy Constable, and Mr. Carhill to copy Walker. Without the liberality of their Highnesses, the Committee would not have been able to order so many pictures. The balance in hand, exclusive of the Bhavnagar offer of £100, and inclusive of the Idar gift of Rs. 600, amounts only to Rs. 925-6-3. The Committee beg to point out that all the pictures ordered by them are at present exhibited in the School of Art and accessible to the public of Bombay, and they confidently trust that the liberality of distinguished visitors to that city and of its wealthy citizens, will enable them to proceed more rapidly in the object which they have set before them of placing within reach of the people of India a thoroughly representative collection of good copies of the masterpieces of the National and other well-known galleries.

4. The constitution of the Committee is unaltered, consisting of the President, Lieutenant General Pottinger, R.A., and John Griffiths, Esquire.

MRS. ROSETTA HINDLEY'S account of the causes which have finally brought her into the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court is very simple. She is a lady who has—or perhaps we should rather say had—a faith in her lucky star. Such being the case, when she happened about three years ago to come into a legacy of £1,000, together with a quantity of valuable furniture, she determined to speculate boldly. Men make fortunes sometimes on the Turf. Why, then, shouldn't women? Mrs. Hindley saw no reason. Accordingly, as she says, she commenced to bet and followed race meetings. She frequented Sandown and Kempton Park, going into the Ring, for which she 'paid extra.' She also "put money," as the phrase goes, on various ventures through the agency of an English firm who found it convenient to establish themselves in Boulogne. Unfortunately all this activity only resulted in losses. Finally, things were approaching a stage when bolder courses appeared expedient. She had still 604l.; but one day she drew all this balance out of the Liverpool Bank, packed her portmanteau, and was next seen at the famous Monte Carlo tables. Need we say more to account for Mrs. Hindley's present penniless position?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Madras received this expressive and pathetic telegram from Sinnambadoo village in the Ponneri Taluk a few days ago: "Famine kills us. Tahsildar urges to collect revenue unjustly balanced by Collector. Ready to leave village and run away. Request to collect balance after rain."

A TELEGRAM from England announces the death of Mr William Spink, the senior partner of the well known firm of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta. The deceased had lived in England latterly for a considerable period, but for many years he was a prominent member of the Calcutta community, and took an active part in public affairs. By his energy, enterprise, and business capacity he raised the publishing firm which bears his name to a commanding position, and helped to redeem the reputation of India in eyes of Paternoster Row. He died at the ripe age of seventy-five years.

IT is a standing notice to correspondents, writes the Lahore paper, that all communications intended for publication should be authenticated with the sender's name and address. If, therefore, the gentleman who has addressed to us a letter covering four sides of note paper, commencing "My darling pet" and ending "your own loving hubbie," will send his name and address, we will be happy, if he wishes, to publish it. People should always be careful to put the right letters into the right envelopes: because domestic complications may so easily arise if a wife should receive by accident a "Letter to the Editor" indicating her husband's views that, say, "marriage is a failure."

A VERY unusual accident happened at Dinapur last Saturday. With a knife in hand a native was observed ascending a palm-tree; and on reaching the top he balanced himself on one of the branches, in which position he attempted to transfer the contents of the toddy chatty suspended to the tree into the one he carried up with him. This operation had scarcely been accomplished when the stately old palm came down and crushed the man. The unfortunate fellow was conveyed to the hospital, where he expired within the half-hour.

COLONEL DRYENFORTH, of the American Department of Agriculture, has started for Texas, where he will make further experiments in the feasibility of producing rain in arid regions by exploding balloons charged with oxygen and hydrogen at a considerable height in the air. Tests will also be made in exploding dynamite attached to the tails of huge kites, in connection with the theory that rain may be produced by concussion caused by powerful explosives in mid air. The dynamite will be exploded in the same manner as the balloons—namely, by a slender wire leading to the kites and connected with an electric battery worked on the ground.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 251 Hindus and 36 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 310 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 287. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from cholera, 12 from measles, 87 from fevers, 29 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhœa and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·4 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE health of Simla has greatly improved since the recent heavy rainfall. No fresh cases of typhoid have occurred during the last seven days. The Viceroy is making a good recovery from the attack of influenza. In consequence of the drought in the Simla hills during the early part of the current month the mules of the two mountain batteries were sent down to Kalka, where fodder was obtainable. They returned to Jutogh on August 1st.

CONCLUDING an article on the Somersetshire Light Infantry, now stationed at Madras, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which publishes a capital picture of an officer, sergeant, and bugler of the regiment, writes:—"Their last war service, which was in South Africa, is inscribed on their colours. Inheriting the traditions of two hundred years of distinguished service, the 13th Regiment of Foot, by whatever name it may be designated, is animated to-day by the spirit of those who wore its uniform and served in the olden time with honour in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and is anxious to emulate, if it cannot surpass, the gallant deeds in all parts of the globe, which, combined with excellent conduct in quarters, have earned for the Somersetshire Light Infantry the gratitude of the country and the favour of the Sovereign."

DR. JOSEPH PARKER, of the City Temple, proposes in the *British Weekly* a New Departure for filling the vacant pulpits in Congregational Churches. He says that after forty years' hard work he feels a rising tide of energy, intellectual and spiritual, and under its influence wishes to serve his day and generation. He avers that good preachers are to be found. He says:—

> Let distracted deacons put their pulpits into my hands for a time, say for three months, and judge by the results. I must be entrusted with the entire pulpit management. No old fogey ideas, no wooden precedents, no carved respectability can for a moment be tolerated. For five guineas a week I undertake to find preaching and music, secretary, office, coal, gas, and everything else I want: all surplus to go a sustentation fund for sick ministers and ministers out of charge. The scheme is not confined to London. The provinces are all included. My hope would be to visit every church once a year and help it by preaching, though this may easily become impossible if numbers go beyond a manageable point. Time will show. Let no church make any mistake in seeking my aid. I cannot sit next the horse's tail even to oblige the most precedent-adoring deacon. When the right man for the pastorate turns up let him be elected, and then let the pulpit pass out of my care.

AN incident, which occurred at the French Ministry of Finance on the 6th, is causing a good deal of gossip in Paris theatrical and artistic circles. M. Rouvier gave a parliamentary dinner on that occasion, which was followed by a musical soiree. M. Coquelin and his brother were amongst those engaged, but at the last moment the Minister, yielding to the desire of some of the guests, sent a note to the cafe chantant, where Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert was singing, asking her to join the party. The lady came at once, but was very coldly received by the Coquelins, who declined to figure on the programme with her. The company insisted on hearing Mdlle. Guilbert, and loudly applauded her as a protest against the conduct of the Coquelins.

A GREAT project is on foot for the establishment of a review which will advocate the reunion of modern Christendom. It is to be called the Review of the Churches. The general editor of the publication, which is timed to apppear in October, is Dr. Lunn, the special editors representing different sects are Archdeacon Farrar (Anglican), Dr. Donald Fraser (Presbyterian), Dr. Clifford (Baptist), Dr. MacKennal (Congregationalist), and Mr. Percy Bunting (Methodist). In their programme the promoters say:—Complete union may be impossible, even in the long run. Some of the chasms in our thought are very deep. But without actual fusion of sects there may be federation and even without federation there may be common action. Of the leading Churches of Britain, the Presbyterians, Baptists Congregationalists, and Methodists, and large sections of the Church of England, differ only in minor points, and if they were so minded, could easily work together. And no one can doubt that if they worked together they would have an enormously increased power over the evils of our times."

WHICH is the oldest church in Europe? Canon Routledge in his "History of St. Martin's, Canterbury," just published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., claims the proud distinction for that venerable edifice. He describes it as occupying the unique position of being the only existing church that was originally built as a church during the first four centuries and has remained a church till the present day. St. Martin's has a sort of rival in St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover, which Canon Puckle believes to have been erected by British workmen some time in the fourth century; but in the days of Queen Anne, and for some century and a half afterwards, this interesting edifice was used as a garrison fuel depot, and was absolutely buried under stores of coal. Mr. Routledge has dwelt in the shadow of St. Martin's for twenty-one years, making the venerable structure an object of reverent and painstaking study, and it has been his good fortune to bring to light many interesting facts, in connection with it his zeal and preseverance having been even rewarded by the discovery of concealed Roman remains. Few books more interesting than this monograph to the antiquarian and the student of Church history have made their appearance in recent years.

A NAPOLEONIC veteran has just returned to St. Petersburg from Siberia. This old gentleman, who is a Pole by birth and a native of Wilna, is named I...itsetsky, and has attained to the very respectable age of 103. He was Napoleon I.'s adjutant, took part in his world famed expedition to Russia, and was decorated by the Emperor with the Legion of Honour at the Battle of Wagram. He was taken prisoner at Beresina, and, receiving a pardon from the Tzar, remained for a time in the Russian service. But, for having taken part in the Police rising of 1831, he was condemned to twenty years' *travaux forces* in the mines of Siberia. On the termination of his sentence he was free to quit Siberia, but has been forty years in taking advantage of his permission.

FOREIGNERS in France, and especially British subjects, will feel interested in a case reported by *Galignani*. It appears from a judgment of the Court of Appeal that a child born in France is a Frenchman if his mother was born in France though the father may be an alien by birth. Thus, if an Englishman residing in Paris marries a French lady, his sons will be French.

COMMENTING upon the death of Prince Dolgorukoff, a St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—Russia has lost one of her most prominent administrators. For 25 years Governor-General of Moscow, his administration was characterised by wisdom, justice, and generosity. Moscow flourished under him, and general contentment prevailed. He came a rich man and left this year a poor one, his wealth being largely expended for the general well-being.

THE beautiful grounds of Knebworth appear, from the letter of a correspondent of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, to have undergone some changes since the guests of the author of "Pelham" and "The Caxtons" were privileged to wander there in the Italian garden and the pleasaunce, the rosery and the maze, the shrubberies and the "Roman garden," with its temple of Diana and its classic busts ranged against the dark background of a clipped yew hedge. It is just eighteen years ago since the late Lord Lytton, whose delight it had been to plan out and watch the progress of these arrangements, took a melancholy farewell of the head-gardener to go down in broken health to Bournemouth, where he was destined to end his long and busy life. Mr. Kipling, we are glad to learn, still presides over this choice spot in the pleasant county of Herts, though its present owner is abroad in the service of the State; and Mr. Osgood, an American gentleman, whose horticultural tastes differ in some respect from those of his predecessors, is now in occupation. "Natural gardening," if it means only the discouragement of stiff, artificial "carpet bedding," however, will not be unwelcome to the visitor of taste; and it is gratifying to know that the attractions of Knebworth have received, in the last few years, some substantial additions in the shape of seven acres of wilderness, a wonderful collection of hawthorns, numbering seven and twenty distinct kinds, together with an orchid-house, rich in the splendid, and, in some instances, unrivalled varieties sent home by the present Lord Lytton during his Viceroyalty of India.

A FRENCH journal, called *L'Alimentation*, has much to say about the influence of diet on politics. It tells us that the President of the French Republic has a celebrated cook called Louis Tabernat, who also served Grevy, who was for ten years the cook of the Duke of Manchester. He has four cooks under him, and at great banquets no less than twenty-five or thirty. A cold collation of 400 persons costs about 40,000 to 60,000 francs. 1,500 bottles of champagne at 10 francs the bottle, 600 of Bordeaux at 6 francs, 200 bottles of beer at 0·60, 160 capons at 6 francs, 5,000 sandwiches at 0·30, galantine with truffles at 50 francs, 50 kilogrammes of fancy biscuits, &c., at 7 francs the kilo, and ices, pasties, bonbons, &c., for 1,500 francs, are some items.

MADAME LEMMENS SHERRINGTON, who, since the demise of her husband, M. Lemmens, ten years since, has chiefly resided at Brussels, has resolved to return to England, and has accepted a professorship of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. Madame Lemmens, who was born at Preston in 1834, studied under Verhulst at Brussels, and in 1856 she made her English concert debut. In 1860 she made her first appearance in English opera as Maid Marian in Macfarren's "Robin Hood," and in 1866 she made her debut at the Italian Opera. It was, however, as a concert and ballad vocalist that her reputation was highest, and her popularity continued until her retirement about eight years since. Madame Lemmens will be a great acquisition to the teaching staff of the Royal Academy.

FOR the successful treatment of his wife in a dangerous surgical operation performed by Dr. Michelsen, of Wiesbaden, Herr von Donner, a merchant of Hamburg, has placed at the disposal of the authorities in Hamburg, as a thank-offering, the sum of two million marks. This money is to be expended in the erection of a hospital in Hamburg, in which Dr. Michelsen is to be installed as chief physician. The building will take two years to complete, and at the expiration of that period Dr. Michelsen will leave the hospital at Wiesbaden for the medical establishment in Hamburg.

JOSEPH JOACHIM has just celebrated his 60th birthday. A Berlin contemporary calls to mind the letter written by Felix Mendelssohn to his friend Klingeman in London 47 years ago recommending Joachim. "With these lines I introduce to you a boy, who, during an acquaintance of nine months, has become so dear to me, whom I so truly love and esteem, that few whom I have known have so grown into my heart. He is Joachim from Hungary, and only 13 years old. I cannot describe his really wonderful talent for the violin. You must hear him yourself, and from the manner in which he plays all modern and earlier solos, explains everything that lies in the notes. From his deep knowledge of music you will be able to foresee the splendid future he has before him, and what he will do for art, so as to value him as much as I do. At the same time he is an excellent, thoroughly healthy, well-educated, good, and clever boy, full of good sense and true honesty. So be good to him, take care of him in vast London, and introduce him to those of our friends who are capable of valuing such glorious gifts, and in whom he, on his side, will take pleasure and imitate in all that is good."

ON Saturday night, July 4, a horrible murder was committed in Vienna. The porter of a large umbrella factory and his wife, known to have saved some money, had arranged to make an excursion with three young workmen from the factory. For this reason they slept together in the same room. In the middle of the night the three came into the courtyard crying for help, two of them slightly wounded, and told the following tale. They had slept soundly, when cries and the report of firing awakened them. They kept quiet, while two men in the dark slaughtered the husband and wife, literally chopping up the latter, who offered resistance. The men explain that as soon as they moved, the murderers fired at them, and one of them was attacked with a knife. Soon afterwards they escaped through the workshop, where traces of blood have been found. The hatchet with which the man's head was cleft in two, is from the workshop of the factory. Up to the present the police do not suspect the men who slept with the murdered couple, and whose tale of what they heard is very unsatisfactory. No trace of the murderers has been found, but it is ascertained that they must have been persons who knew the house well, and whom the dog knows, since he did not bark. The money belonging to the unfortunate couple, amounting to 1,200 florins, was untouched.

WE learn from a Paris correspondent that the Paris Chamber of Commerce has issued a report strongly recommending French manufacturers to take part in the Chicago Exhibition, and asking the Government to obtain, as far as possible, from the United States, the exemption for French exhibitors from some of the restrictive measures recently passed by Congress. They ask, among other things, that greater facilities be given for the entry of goods destined for the Exhibition, the exemption of employés or agents of exhibitors from the immigration and contract labour laws, and that protection be secured for merchandise marks and models.

A MARBLE plate, with an inscription, has just been placed on the house in the Rue de la Prefecture, at Nice, in which Paganini died. The inscription, in Italian, by Signor Antonio Borille, states that at the decline of the 27th day of May, 1840, the spirit of Nicolo Paganini returned to be absorbed in the sources of eternal harmony. "The powerful bow that drew forth magic sounds lies inert, but its supreme sweetness still survives in the scented breezes of Nice."

A VIENNA correspondent says that Baron Bezecny, Intendant-General of the Court Theatres and Governor of the Podencredit Anstalt, was suddenly called to Brunn on Sunday, the 5th instant, where his son, aged twenty-four, had been killed, as was reported, in an accident. It has been since made known that the young baron shot himself because he was afraid he would not pass the examination necessary before he could join the army as an active officer. He was a lieutenant of Dragoons in the reserve.

IN publishing his plays in book form, as he proposes to do through Macmillans, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is only following the example of the best French authors, and from them he also borrows the idea of providing each play with a preface, which will of course have literary value of its own. The plays published will be those which are considered to be representative of English life. Mr. Jones's early melodramas, even that fine work, "The Silver King," being excluded. The series will begin with "Saints and Sinners," "Wealth," "The Middleman," "Judah," and "The Dancing Girl," following in the order of their production. The contract with Macmillans was signed three months ago, but it was thought well to await the passing of the new American copyright law before giving it effect. "Saints and Sinners," with its preface, has been lying for weeks in the printer's hands, and will appear almost immediately. In addition to the plays, there will be a volume of Mr. Jones's essays and lectures on the drama.

THE Infame Legge at Adria is said to have existed about three years. Its supreme head is an old criminal, Vincenzo D'Ambrosio, and there are five sub-chiefs and treasurers. The entrance fee of the association is three francs. The candidate, after secret inquiry made, is admitted on oath. Then the chief makes a scratch with a dagger on his own breast over the heart, and the novice must suck the blood issuing from the wound in sign of obedience and fidelity. When a crime has to be committed, a certain number of associates fight duels with each other, the weapon being the *taglino*—that is, a wooden knife with a point blackened in smoke. The first man touched and marked by the blackened knife is the one who must execute the crime. Among the various papers sequestrated there is a list of forty-one associates signed by the "superior brother," and headed by the words—"Direct section. Brothers, fidelity or death! Remember the point of the dagger."

SOME DIPLOMATIC REMINISCENCES.

UNDER the title "Personal Recollections of Four Russians," the Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, formerly American Minister at Constantinople, contributes some interesting reminiscences to the July number of *Murray's Magazine*. The four distinguished Muscovites dealt with are the lately dead Grand Duke Nicolas, brother of the last and uncle of the present Tzar; his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine; General Skobeleff; and General Ignatieff. We give a few samples of Mr. Tuckerman's good things:—

AN AMUSING "TRIPLE ALLIANCE."

I remember at a country picnic given by their Majesties to the members of the Court and Diplomatic circle who were passing the summer at the island of Corfu, the Grand Duke Constantine, leaving his official dignity to take care of itself at St. Petersburg, was the leading spirit in the romping games on that summer afternoon in a lovely and secluded spot a few miles from the town. He had a pleasant word and a quiet little joke for everybody, and when he engaged in a race, and paid his penalty in a game of forfeits, one might have supposed him, from his dexterity and agility, to be one of the youngest, instead of one of the oldest, of the party. During a pause in the amusements, his Highness proposed to run up to the top of a steep little peak of rock in the vicinity to see the view, and called to the King and myself, who chanced to be near him, to follow. This we did, and in a few minutes we were upon the summit; but the space being too limited for three to stand at a time we were obliged to cling to each other to mantain our equilibrium. "Never mind," said the Grand Duke, "here we stand the representatives of three nations, and from this eminence we can defy the world!" Scarcely were the words uttered than we illustrated the fallacy of "ambition's boast," for the foot of one of the party slipped, and the triple alliance came to an abrupt dissolution, the *sauve qui peut* movement backwards down the declivity being accentuated by the ludicrous attempts of each to save his dignity and his nose from falling on the slippery rock.

SKOBELEFF AND THE SONS OF ANAK.

Skobeleff, being alone, insisted upon my breakfasting with him, and ordered two or three bottles of champagne. In vain I protested that at that early hour I never drank champagne, but he would have it, and drank it like water, without the slightest perceptible effect. This is a Russian habit, and in Skobeleff's case, I fear, led to excesses not altogether disconnected with his untimely death after his return to Russia. Like all his countrymen whom I have known, he talked with the utmost freedom. He pressed me to visit him in camp at San Stefano, and offered to send a mounted escort and horses to meet me on my arrival at the railway station. This honour I declined; but I went down to see him in the course of the week and was treated with great hospitality. I arrived in the afternoon, and just before nightfall he took me over the camp. The men were preparing their evening meal around huge smoking cauldrons; others were lying about at ease on the turf or in the tents. At the General's approach they started to their feet and stood at "salute," motionless statues. With a pleasant word to them, he passed on to show me the arrangements for the night. I expressed my surprise at the height of many of the men. "Oh, these are nothing," he replied; "come this way," and we advanced to a group of men sitting in a tent. These he called out by name—"Strogenoff," "Polinoff," and so on—to stand up; and a file of men stood before us, not one of whom was less than six feet two.

IGNATIEFF AND THE DERIDED PROPHECY.

One day, as I was passing by the gate of the Embassy, I met Ignatieff coming out. "What do you think," he asked, "of the condition of the Turkish finances?" "As bad as bad can be," I replied. "No, they can be worse. Come in, and I will explain." He sat down at his writing-table, and with pencil and paper proceeded to prove by figures that the Treasury could not possibly provide for the overdue payments to the army, navy, and civil service, letting alone the interest on the foreign debt. I reminded his Excellency that the Government at the eleventh hour had always been able to tide over its embarrassments by a recourse to temporary loans. "From whom?" he asked. "England has been duped long enough, and will not lend another shilling, and there is not a security left to obtain a loan upon from Jew or Greek in Constantinople. Do you know what will happen? The Turks will repudiate the next six months' interest on the foreign bonded debt." The impressive tone in which he made this announcement inclined me to believe that it was not a calculation on paper upon which he founded this alarming prophecy, and that he knew more than he chose to reveal. I asked if he were stating an opinion or a fact. "It is my opinion," he answered, "but you will find that I am right." I then asked if I might communicate his opinion to others. "To any one you choose; but I tell you beforehand that nobody will believe me." And nobody did. Of the two individuals to whom I thought the matter worth repeating one, an Ambassador, expressed surprise that I should attach any importance to information from such a source; the other, a prominent banker, who negotiated an enormous amount of Turkish bonds, laughed in derision, and remarked that my informant's chief characteristic was mendacity. "As to the bonded interest it would be punctually paid, as it always had been and always would be." In less than the time mentioned by Ignatieff, the Government declared its inability to pay the semi-annual interest, and down went the market value of all Turkish "securities." "What did I tell you?" said Ignatieff, pulling up his horse as I met him on the road between Therapia and Buyukdera. "Was I not right? Now I will tell you another thing. They will not pay the other half! You will see—you will see!" and off rode the Ambassador, chuckling with satisfaction.

THE SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ AND THE GAMECOCKS.

Mr. Tuckerman tells the delightful story of a fifth celebrity, the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. During a "Grand Council" of Ministers at the Sublime Porte, and in the midst of the discussion on a subject of vital importance, a mounted messenger from the palace arrived bearing an imperial order to the Grand Vizir to wait upon his Majesty without an instant's delay. The Council broke up, and the Grand Vizir proceeded to the palace in hot haste. There he was informed that the Sultan was in the garden impatiently awaiting his arrival. As he entered he saw his Majesty standing with a few attendants intently watching a fight between two gamecocks. The Grand Vizir, following the custom of all Turkish subjects when approaching the august presence, stopped at a respectful distance and commenced the series of salaams with downcast eyes and shrinking attitude appropriate to the occasion. "Never mind that now," exclaimed his Majesty excitedly, "but come here directly. Look—see—what did I tell you? Did I not say that Acmet"—pointing to one of the cocks—"would whip Assam? Look, he is doing it!" And this was what, and all, the Sultan had to communicate to his Grand Vizir.

NOVELISTS' CRICKET.

IN *Baily's Magazine* Mr. E. V. Christian is very hard on cricket "as she is played" in novels. "The cricket," he says, as a rule, "is the cricket of a novelist, rather than the novel of a cricketer." The most famous match in fiction is the terrific combat between Muggleton and Dingley Dell in "Pickwick." Mr. Christian criticises this athletic display severely:—"The rules observed were certainly not those of the M.C.C., and one could well have supposed the author to be an intelligent foreigner, whose acquaintance with the game was but an hour old. 'The umpires,' we are told, 'were stationed behind the wickets,' and this position must have added considerably to the difficulties of the umpire at the batsman's end. Longstop is, of all men, least able to judge if a batsman is out of his ground; and, when the valient Podder was—as is recorded—adjudged to have been 'stumped out,' he was most probably dissatisfied with the decision. Mr. Luffey, the bowler, however, is a sketch from life. He 'retired a few paces behind the wicket, and applied the ball to his right eye for several seconds. . . . "Play!" suddenly cried the bowler. The ball flew hard, straight, and swift towards the centre stump of the wicket. ["Stump of the wicket" seems tautological.] The wary Dumkins was on the alert; it fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the scouts, who stooped low enough to let it fly over them.' This passage is a little obscure. The ball was evidently a fast fullpitch. Mr. Dumkins did not meet it with the full force of the bat, for it 'fell on the tip;' yet it 'bounded far away over the heads' of the fieldsmen. How was this? The only possible explanation is that the batsman tried to pull the ball round, and it went, by a fluke, over long-slip's head. Yet that is improbable; for it went, we are told, 'straight towards the centre stump of the wicket.' One would think the reporter must have been in error; or, perhaps, he was in the refreshment-booth, giving more attention to Mr. Jingle's diverting stories than to the play."

Miss Mitford is a slightly better cricketer than Dickens; but the author of "Tom Brown" is a little doubtful, and the creator of Mr. Verdant Green was clearly not a player. Then, again, the schoolboys in Hood's "Eugene Aram" coursed about "like sportive deer" after the ball, which, as Mr. Christian observes, was at least irregular. The real cricketer among the novelists is Mr. Meredith—a Hampshire man, who has seen cricket played in Surrey—and over him Mr. Christian waxes enthusiastic. Fallowfield v. Beckley in "Evan Harrington" is a good match described by a workman. Mr. Christian says:—Mr. Meredith stands at present at the head of the novelists of cricket. If he ever publishes the complete Pilgrim's Scrip, we hope a cricket section will be found in it. Till then the remarks of Harry Richmond's coachman may serve for an epitome of cricketal philosophy—'"Now, there's my notion of happiness," said the man condemned to inactivity in the perpetual act of motion "cricket in cricket season! It comprises, count:—Lots of running, and that's good; just enough o' taking it easy, that's good; a appetite for your dinner, and your ale or your port, as may be the case, good number three; add on a tired pipe after dark, and a sound sleep to follow, and you say good morning to the doctor and the parson; for you're in health, body and soul, and ne'er a parson 'll make a better Christian of ye, that I'll swear."'

THE grant of the French Government of a million of francs towards the expense of bringing distressed French immigrants in the Argentine Republic back to France, is sufficiently significant of the inexpediency of emigration to that country at this time. Mr. Herbert, British Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, is clearly at one with the French authorities on this point; for he expresses a hope that the flow thither of British immigration may cease for the present. The British colonist adds to other causes of failure a special difficulty in acquiring the language of the people. His competitor, the Italian labourer, on the contrary, owing to the similarity of the language, climate, and habits of the country with which he has been accustomed to, feels himself comparatively at home on landing, besides finding himself surrounded by a large number of his countrymen.

CAVALRY ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

CAPTAIN F. N. MAUDE, R.E., writing in the *United Service Magazine*, says:—A battle consists, according to Clausewitz, in the gradual wearing away of the moral endurance of the combatants, resulting from losses in the actual fighting line, and the growing fatigue under physical exertion of the whole. In his day, however, the losses only touched the troops actually engaged: reserves 500 yards in rear remained absolutely untouched. This is no longer the case; on the contrary, the ground in the rear of the fighting lines is torn up by projectiles of all descriptions for at least 2,000, perhaps 3,000, yards away from the enemy's smuzzles. Every body of troops intended to take part in the decision must pass through this fire-swept zone somehow, and the great bulk of them must remain halted within it for many hours, and only rarely will they succeed in finding actual shelter from fire. Steady troops, in the sense the word was applied in Napoleon's period, are, therefore, very unlikely to be found on the modern field of battle at all, particularly towards the close of the day, when the masses on both sides are drawn in closer for the decision. On the other hand, thanks to their rapidity of movement, the cavalry can await their opportunity outside of the limit of fire altogether, and can dismount and feed their horses so as to enter on the struggle perfectly fresh. Now taking the most favourable case possible for the infantry—*viz.*, when arriving on the field they are at once sent in to the decision—they cannot conceivably cover the 2,500 yards zone which lies behind their own fighting line in less than twenty-five minutes, and then require at least ten minutes more for the fire-fight and the actual assault. The cavalry, on the other hand, can cover the distance in six minutes, or one-sixth of the time. Eliminating all the advantages they gain from the rapidity with which the range against them is constantly altering, the moral effect of their approach, and the fact that they have not to halt to return the enemy's fire at his most effective distance, it is evident that, since the number of hits on a target vary with the time of exposure and its area, and the time of exposure of the cavalry is as one to six compared with the infantry, and its area only as two to one, it follows that they can reasonably count on covering the fire-swept zone with one-third of the losses which the infantry have to expect. Of course, this only applies when the nature of the position to be carried is assailable by mounted men at all. A direct attack of this nature is, however, the very most unfavourable condition possible for the cavalry. But if it has been shown that even in this instance, if there is a reasonable chance of success for any infantry assault at all, there is an even better one for the cavalry, it must be granted that during the last moments of a fight, when the reserves on both sides are thoroughly involved in the struggle, the prospects must be very much greater of stricking in opportunely and successfully. The question of the absence of smoke does not affect this argument, except in so far as the infantry on the defensive will be more exposed to the demoralising influences around them than the rapidly moving cavalry. And during the closing moments of the struggle between the reserves—when the absorbing nature of the fight between repeaters at close quarters and, as must necessarily be the case, in close order, will afford the cavalry the best opportunity for advancing unperceived—the absence of the smoke screen will materially help them in recognising their objective, and in manœuvring to reach it. The close of the battle round Vionville furnishes a case in point.

The main difficulty the cavalry have now to reckon with, is for the leader to decide when to act. It is no longer possible for him to ride within a couple of hundred yards of the enemy, as Seidlitz did at Zorndorf and choose his own moment for attack. He must now decide at a distance which renders an exact appreciation of the circumstances impossible; though here again the absence of the smoke screen will materially aid him. The responsibility on his shoulders will therefore be enormously increased, and this alone will tend to make great charges on the battlefield less frequent than formerly. But the infantry general who has to decide when to deliver his final assault is in much the same predicament, for a mistake in either case will lead to defeat, and defeat for the infantry is even more disastrous than for the cavalry, for no other arm is in a position to take advantage of the confusion that even an unsuccessful charge will create. The only method of training men for this post is the same for either arm, *viz.*, teaching both to judge the situation on sound military data, and to act unswervingly on their judgment when formed. To do this it is necessary to base all tactical training on the nature of the man, and not on the mechanical perfection of the weapon; and, above all things, to lay bare in our text-books the true causes which have led to the temporary disturbance of the balance between the different arms. But if, on the contrary, from the time our future leaders join at Sandhurst to the moment when before the enemy they are called on to make their decision, they have been taught on the strength of an old Napoleonic dogma, which has been shown not to have had the slightest application to our own service, never to dare to ride at infantry without the visible certainty that they are already shaken—a certainty that in the nature of things they cannot hope to obtain—then when the actual crisis of battle comes our infantry will in vain turn their heads to see the approach of that deliverance which only the mounted arm can bring them. But if, on the other hand, the other arms of the service cordially co-operate to develop in the cavalry the qualities latent in our exceptional raw material, we shall again have the proof of the old fable of the faggots demonstrated to us, that in union only is strength.

WRITING WOMEN AND LITERARY LADIES.

THERE has been a formal dinner party among a tiny section of the many women who make literature their vocation observes the *Nottingham Express*. It does not seem a very important matter that a few maids and matrons should eat a meal together and make some little speeches; and although they were naughty enough to smoke cigarettes after the banquet, this, again, is not likely to very seriously affect the position of the tyrant man. Many will be tempted to protest against the suggestion made by the one American present at the banquet. Mrs. Elizabeth Pennell, will be remembered by some as joint-author of a melancholy volume on the Hebrides, that once upon a time caused a flutter among the douce Scots. She has also written other books, telling of the disasters that befell her husband and her own various journeys. She is naturally anxious that the authoress—for the word is good American if not pure English—should take the position in the world to which she is justly entitled. She is scornful of so feminine a name as that of literary ladies for the busy thousands of the members of the fourth estate who are of her own sex. She trusts the glorious time is close at hand when they will bear the proud designation of "writing women." Old-fashioned people would shrink from calling Mrs. Browning and George Eliot, and Jane Austen by the more familiar title. Mrs. Pennell is evidently no student of Ruskin. If she were, she would not be so disdainful of the beautiful Saxon word, "lady" and would perceive its peculiar fitness for those who have given us books that "are a substantial world both pure and good." "Lady" simply means giver of bread, the staff of life; so that, strictly speaking, a literary lady should be looked to for a supply of mental food of a wholesome sort. It will be of small use putting on artistic gowns to eat and smoke together, if all that comes of the meetings is an aping of the manners of the men of Bohemia.

Of writing women we have too many. The fruits of their tree of knowledge are like the Dead Sea apples. It is they who are answerable for much of the "Society" tittle-tattle that is so harmful; it is their silly, ill-written novels that turn the heads of foolish, ill-balanced girls. But the "givers of bread" can never be too numerous. There have been books written by women that have wrought more benefit than most sermons. George Eliot, her woman's heart beating true behind her man's name, showed us the beauty of holiness in the Dinah of "Adam Bede," and the honest charm of a good and true maiden in Mary Garth of "Middlemarch." Mrs. Gaskell gave us many heroines who are sweet types of English purity, and, to quote a modern instance, Lucas Malet's "Counsel of Perfection" shows us how something of the spirit that dominated our greatest literary ladies, that governed even the wayward genius of Charlotte Bronte, still lives among us. Perhaps wise Sydney Smith gave the best counsel when he said, "If the stocking be blue, the petticoat should be long." Our greatest women have worn their weight of learning very like a flower. Mrs. Somerville made her own gowns, and left posterity to attend to her fame, and posterity has very gratefully done its duty. The writer of "Pride and Prejudice" sat at home at quiet Steventon, and would have been amazed indeed could she have known that the great writer of "Waverley" was penning words of admiration of her "genius" in the journal that is ours now. We shall believe more in all this stir and bustle, this rending up of old landmarks, when the "writing women" give us a "Jane Eyre" or a "Mill on the Floss."

SEARCHING FOR JAMES THE SECOND'S CROWN.

A ROMANTIC story comes from the pretty village of Triel. There, it is said (writes the *Times'* correspondent), James II. buried his Crown and the valuable relics of his family, and for more than forty years all over the neighbourhood, from time to time, people have dug for the buried treasure. Nearly half a century ago a mysterious woman appeared at Triel. She bought a house and large estates, and went up and down the village, having no dealings with the inhabitants, and arousing great curiosity; but after a time some neighbours made her acquaintance and learned that she was in search of the Crown of James II. Legend and romance soon took root in the soil upturned by this odd woman's mysterious diggings on her estates, and rumour finally said that the lady, Mdme. Deville, was a daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, and in proof thereof the Fleur de Lis, as everybody knew, was on her shoulder. Moreover, in her bedroom was an ancient bed adorned with crowns on escutcheons. Lord Palmerston was said to have visited her. Finally she died, but the legend did not die with her. The land was sold to a person who had received her confidence and who continued the quest. This successor is a Parisian shopkeeper. The digging still continues and still the crown with its priceless stones remains undiscovered.

PRINCESS LOUISE, who has lately become a bride, is, if gossip speaks truly by her, a young lady of a very pretty wit. A year ago, according to the *Daily Chronicle*, she and her sister were together at a foreign watering-place, and were discussing their marriage prospects with singular frankness. "The best thing for us to do," said the Princess Louise, "is to marry brewers, and then grandmamma can make them into peers."

HOW A MENAGERIE IS MANAGED.

A NATURALIST tells the *Weekly Scotsman* how a Menagerie is formed and managed. He writes:—When lions, tigers, and other wild animals are captured in their native wilds they are usually shipped off by first steamer to Britain or Hamburg. Every care is taken of them during the voyage. They are usually consigned to W. Cross of Liverpool, Jamrach of London, Hagenbeck of Hamburg, or other extensive wild animal dealers. To show the demand that exists for these animals, I remember in July 1869 being in the yard of the late celebrated naturalist, Mr. C. Rice, situated in Radcliffe Highway, London, when four ponderous wagon laden with dens containing wild animals arrived from India, under the charge of Mr. William Jamrach. The steamer had only arrived at Southampton that morning, and by one o'clock the dens were in the yard. There were six tigers, besides many other splendid specimens of rare animals. In ten minutes' time the six tigers were sold at an average price of £300 each, and by two o'clock, two of the tigers were on their way to Euston station *en route* to Wombwell's Menagerie, which was at Glasgow, and where they were exhibited next forenoon by eleven o'clock. The den they occupied in the menagerie was about 19½ feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8½ feet in height. When wild beasts arrive they are generally rough-coated, hair-matted, dirt-begrimed, gaunt, and hard looking. The price paid for these lions is generally from £200 to £300 each, the same for tigers, and elephants from £400 to £1,000. They are mostly bought by travelling menagerists. No sooner is an animal purchased than it is at once forwarded on to the menagerie. On arrival it is put into a den, which is usually newly painted and prepared for it. All the dens in a menagerie have three coats of oil paint at least once a year, not only to preserve the wood, but to ensure cleanliness—the first consideration in a menagerie.

The question now arises, What will be the menagerist's interest in that tiger or lion which has cost him such a heavy amount in hard cash besides the expense and risk in transit? Is it to put it in a "noisome dark den," a packing-box on wheels," and feed it with "food accepted from a consideration that anything is better than starvation" and to "exclude the pure air," and introduce gas and bad surroundings for the purpose of bringing about "partial blindness?" Certainly not; what does he do then? He has the animal put into a waggon about the size and dimensions above given. Special care is taken regarding the ventilation by having a double roof with specially constructed ventilators that avoid draughts and secure as thoroughly pure air to the animal through the night when it is shut up as it has during the day when the den is opened out. These waggons cost at least from £150 each up to £300 and £400 each and I knew of one that cost nearly £600; rather an expensive "packing-box on wheels."

So much for waggons; then as to management. One employe looks after one waggon with its animals. The first thing the man does in the morning is to thoroughly scrape and brush out the den, then put in new clean wheat straw. No sooner is this done than down goes the lion or tiger in the fresh straw, tumbling, stretching, and rolling about, delighted and purring with pleasure. It is this entirely fresh supply of straw twice a day that gives travelling menagerie animals such beautifully glossy and silky coats. I have often heard the question asked in a menagerie, "Do you groom down in the lions, tigers, or leopards?" Every den is thoroughly scraped and brushed out, then every particle of straw, &c., is swept outside the menagerie and carted away before the public are admitted. The roof of the enclosure being thin canvas, perforated throughout with large circular holes, ensures a complete supply of fresh pure air: besides, the covering, is open on all sides. About twelve o'clock the animals are all supplied with drinking water. Should the weather be warm and sultry, a little sulphur is added to the water once a week. As to the lighting—in summer time, or at this season of the year, a menagerie is only artificially lighted for about two hours, as it generally closes about 10 p.m., in winter the lamps are only lighted during the darkest days of December for about seven hours, namely from 3 to 10 p.m. Thus the animals are less exposed to the flare of gas than people in houses, who require to have the gas burning in the mornings also. At 9 p.m. the animals are bedded up for the night with fresh clean straw, the morning's supply being completely cleared out of the den. Wheat straw is preferred to either barley or oat straw, being stronger and cleaner, the quantity put in the dens being regulated by the temperature of the different seasons of the year. Should any of my readers have a favourite cat in low condition, let them keep it for three or four weeks in a dry clean outhouse, bedded with wheat straw, let them feed it regularly and have plenty fresh air and water, and in the course of three or four weeks they will be surprised at the cat's improved conditon, both in its body and in its coat.

Regarding the feeding, this takes place about 9·30 p.m. The meat generally consists of bullock's heads, hearts, and skins; also horse flesh. A lion requires about 12 lbs. of solid flesh daily, a tiger about the same, a leopard about 5 lbs. Bears are fed almost exclusively on bread and milk sop; in very cold weather they get pieces of flesh. Monkeys are fed on rice, bread, sop, and fruits; but I always recommend menagerists to feed them on as much flesh meat as possible. They are the most delicately constituted of all the animals that are brought to this country, and, having the nearest physical structure to man, I have found them to thrive and live better on the same quality and nature of food that man requires in this climate. The colder the climate the more heat-producing food is necessary, not only for man's system, but also for the monkey. The herbiverous animals are fed much the same as horses, with the addition of bread. The amount of food given is regulated generally according to the temperature, the menagerist going upon the principle of the greater the intensity of the cold outside the greater necessity for a big dinner to keep up the heat inside. Human beings will also find this a good rule to go by.

Regarding the quality of meat the animals get, the menagerie butcher uses as great care—and even greater are—than the ordinary butcher in making his purchases, for this reason, that most people have the idea that any sort of flesh is good enough for wild beasts, but this is not the case. Diseased animals are most carefully avoided, and to show the risks incurred, and the caution required in providing suitable meat, I remember of a menagerie being at Retford in Yorkshire, in October 30th, 1868, when a farmer called and stated that he had lost during the night a prime fat bullock that had choked while eating turnips, and that was going off to the London meat market the following week. The carcase was bought, and when dressed a finer-looking carcase could not have been desired. The animals were fed with the greater portion of it that night, and next morning it was found that all the animals that had fed upon the bullock were ill, and a number of them dead. The loss in dead animals was upwards of £520. Some of the carcases sent to a London professor for analysis, who reported that the animals were poisoned through being fed on the flesh of an animal that had died of overfat on the heart and apoplexy. This fact will show "London Scot" whether it is in the interest of a menagerist to risk his stock by feeding his animals with such rubbish that "anything is better than starvation."

If there is a man in creation who loves and is fond of animals, it is the menagerist. He cannot help being otherwise. The late George Wombwell would watch day and night over a sick lion or tiger, and the animals had such a love for him that there was scarcely one of them in his whole collection but what he could enter its den and administer medicine when required. Other menagerists of the present day occupy the same position. "London Scot" questions the travelling menagerist's practical knowledge. His knowledge of animals and their treatment is "second to none." The late George Wombwell was twice sent for to Windsor Castle by Prince Albert, and was consulted regarding the treatment of some of his animals. Noblemen throughout the country come to the menagerists to make inquiries as to the treatment of their pet animals; and not only that, but proprietors of permanent zoological gardens have sent for the travelling menagerist to advise them when in difficultes regarding the treatment of their animals. Then, again, as to the employes. When Wombwell's menagerie was disposed of in Edinburgh in 1872 nearly every one of the employes was secured for different zoological gardens in the country. Four of them went to the Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, and have remained there for nearly twenty years. One of them had been with the menagerie over twenty-five years. Let "London Scot" write to Mr. Jennison of these gardens and ask him if these men are intelligent keepers. He may then begin to learn something about the practical knowledge of menagerists and their employes.

It is the menagerist's interest to be good and kind to his animals. Laying every noble consideration aside—his very interests alone compel him to use every care, precaution, foresight, and solicitude in the preservation of such valuable and rare stock from the dangers of our ever-changing climate, and to keep them in the highest state of health possible. The question next arises, How dose he succeed? Well, the question is soon answered. First, by the Press of the country. Its all-powerful voice will be found almost invariably welcoming and giving its due meed of praise to the splendid condition of the animals belonging to a travelling menagerie. Secondly, the People—that still more powerful voice—also awards its meed of praise—embracing, as its does, every class of society, from Royalty to "the poorest of the poor."

A "RAIN KING'S" PERFORMANCES.

A CANTON (Ohio) telegram to Dalziel says:—A man named Frank Melbourne is now here for the purpose of introducing a remarkable contrivance which causes rain to fall. Melbourne claims to have broken twelve droughts in Australia, five in New Zealand, and three in Ohio. One of these storms, he says, caused damage to the extent of 6,000 dollars. As a test it was proposed that he should cause rain to fall on Tuesday (30th June). For several days previous to Monday the weather was perfect without a sign of rain. Melbourne spent several hours daily in his laboratory, and on Monday heavy clouds gathered and rain fell. Melbourne claimed that this was his rain, and that it had been produced sooner than had been expected. The bets made upon the matter were not allowed, however, as the stipulation was for Tuesday. Tuesday dawned cloudless, and Melbourne's backers were in despair, but the "Rain King" locked himself in his laboratory and was invisible. During the entire day there was no sign of rain, but just before midnight a few drops fell and a heavy shower followed which lasted several hours. All bets were therefore decided in favour of Melbourne. The next test will be on July 11, and great interest is being taken in the experiment. Melbourne has been asked by the Kansas State Government to make experiments in that State. Melbourne claims that he can cause the rain to fall over an area 250,000 square miles in extent at any time and without regard to climate.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. er bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRINCESS ARIBERT'S TROUSSEAU.

THE Princess Aribert's trousseau was very complete and elaborate. Among the principal items is a tea-gown of French corduroy, in a very pretty shade of canary colour, with petticoat of brown surah and large Marie Stuart velvet collar, with brown velvet and gold passementerie trimmings. Another charming tea-gown is of Oriental cashmere of a very soft shade of fraise, made with a jupon of handsome graduated striped silk in the same shade, shot with silver grey, elegantly draped in accordion pleats, and trimmings and girdle of the mixed shades. There are also a handsome black surah silk tea-gown made up with the new crystal silea, in a rich shade of amber, which formed the front, and long hanging sleeves, the trimmings being of very finely-cut jet; and a cloth tea-gown in a lovely shade of pearl-grey, bordered with grey fur to correspond, and with a vest and jupon of handsome China silk. A travelling cloak is of spider-web cloth and velvet in shades of brown and fawn, trimmed with beaver, with linings of shot surah silk. Another travelling cloak is made in black and grey jacquard cloth, with handsome steel trimmings, the linings being a rich crimson silk. This cloak has a long three-quarter cape to match.

SOME OF THE DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS.

The German Empress was attired in white brocade. She wore a very high tiara, the centre row of jewels being pear-shaped pearls of great size and beauty. Her Majesty had also on diamond single-stone necklets The Princess of Wales was dressed in pale blue satin brocaded with silver. She wore a collar of diamonds and pearls and several loose strings of pearls and diamonds alternately, also a high tiara. The Duchess of Edinburgh's dress was of pale peach-coloured satin, the bodice finished with folds of lisse, in which were embedded large numbers of beautiful diamonds. The Duchess wore a tiara and necklets, as well as several bangles of similar precious stones. The Duchess of Connaught wore a dress of rich white silk and satin in broad alternate stripes; the bodice was draped with lace caught with diamonds, and the Duchess's tiara was of diamonds. The Duchess of Albany wore a dress of black brocade, the front draped with black tulle flecked with white; in the bodice were several diamond lace pins, and the Duchess had on a small tiara and a single-stone necklet. Princess Henry of Battenberg's dress of dark peacock blue striped moire and satin was relieved with pale pink crepe. The Duchess d'Aosta was attired in black velvet satin and jet, and wore some superb diamonds and a very beautiful tiara. The Duchess of Fife was attired in pale blue satin. Her tiara and ornaments were diamonds. The Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales were dressed alike in maize-hued satin gowns. The Duchess of Teck wore dark purple velvet brocade, her ornaments being diamonds. Princess Victoria of Teck wore pale blue true-lover's knot brocade and diamond ornaments.

SOME OF THE PRESENTS.

The wedding presents from the Queen, the Royal Family, and friends were very numerous. Prince and Princess Christian gave a gold bracelet, with diamond inscription, diamond and pearl necklace, twelve yards of Honiton lace, silver tea caddy, red morocco bag, lace fan, Spanish lace shawl, china dessert set, and ermine cape. The Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, a beaten gold bracelet, with pearls, sapphire and diamonds. The Emperor of Austria, a diamond and ruby spray. Prince and Princess Victor of Hohenlohe, two Venetian glasses. Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, a pastel picture of Prince Aribert. The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, a diamond bracelet. Marchioness of Downshire, two silver sugar castors. Lord and Lady Knutsford, old Marseilles china desk. Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, Brussels lace fan. Sir F. and Lady Jeune, silver tea set and tray. Earl and Countess of Coventry, silver salver. Countess of Clanwilliam, white ortrich feather fan. Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, silver toilet set. Baron and Baroness Schroder, diamond riviere. Earl and Countess Cadogan, diamond bracelet. Lord and Lady Halsbury, ostrich feather fan. Sir Fleetwood and Lady Edwards, Indian tea table. Countess Morella, silver looking-glass. Countess of Lathom, Jamaica fan. Duke of Westminster, embroidered quilt. Madame Albani, moonstone and diamond brooch. Lady Ponsonby, two silver liqueur bottles. Lady Elcho and Lady Grosvenor, moonstone and diamond brooch. Louise, Duchess of Manchester, two gold-topped bottles. Lady Northcote, enamelled and diamond brooch. Marchioness of Headfort, tortoiseshell and silver box. Lady Malet, ruby and diamond brooch.

FASHIONABLE SOFA BLANKETS.

The most fashionable sofa blankets are those made of brocaded damask, in any pale shade of colour to suit the tints of the furniture and paper of the room. They are bordered with plush, of a deeper tint, from six to eight inches wide. This, I beg to state, is an answer to a correspondent, "Cecilia," who wishes to hear of the newest of these novelties in room draperies. For the benefit of those of my readers who have not yet made the acquaintance of these little elegancies, I may state that they are also made in brocaded silk, worked with sprays of embroidered flowers, as it were, thrown across or sprinkled over the whole surface; or, if preferred, a monogram in gold thread or silks, according to taste. Less expensive ones can be made with equal effect in surah, cashmere, or cloth similarly bordered, or even with velveteen of a darker shade to throw up the tint of the centre. Their length varies, according to that of the sofa from one and a half to two yards long—their width being about a yard and a half. Another way of bordering them is to work an edging of Oriental or Royal School of Art embroidery stitches in coloured silk, velvet 'applique' edged with pretty stitches in gold thread, or fancy braids of varied silks. In this case it will be understood that the centre must not be left entirely undecorated. If with flowers (which might be worked with coarse wools in crewel stitch), they must be done large, or they look poor and insignificant. The plainer the edges are the more fashionable; fringes or frills not being considered correct for this style of drapery. The linings deserve much attention, and also the method of their disposal. In most cases they are composed of pongee silk, when the outer material is of brocade, velvet, rich cloth, or brocaded damasks; and it is well, as this is a thin stuff, to give firmness and substance by the addition of a layer of dimette or flannelette between the outside fabric and the silk lining. These, like many other room draperies, are now looked on as almost as much necessary adjuncts to the sofa as the cushions themselves.

A LADY'S IDEA OF A WELL-DRESSED MAN.

"Eureka! I have found it!" as somebody cried when he found out something ages ago as he took his morning tub. The thing I found yesterday (writes a lady correspondent) was a beautifully dressed man. He did not burst on my view glorious in cuffs and collars, he was not in Lifeguardsman uniform, nor was he artistically undressed for the tennis-court. Possibly he was not one of the "Upper Ten," for he was riding in an omnibus near Victoria, and I gathered from his conversation that he was going to his work; but whoever *he* was, 'his tailor' was an artist to make "a thing of beauty," and therefore, according to Keats, "a joy for ever," out of a man whose personal advantages consisted of youth, good health, and blue eyes. The tailor took these eyes for his keynote, so to speak, and produced a symphony in light electric blue. A suit of smooth serge repeated the color of the eyes. The ground of the shirt was an octave higher, and the pattern an octave lawer in tone. The necktie struck the keynote again, while the highest note of all was represented by a small but very blue steel chain. Bronze hat and shoes, to match the hair completed a costume which was simply perfect. It was with much difficulty we refrained from asking his tailor's address.

A CYNIC ON HOLIDAY FLIRTATIONS.

A girl of "society" is now all ready to plunge into the waves of another season out of town—or, indeed, has already taken that plunge. Oh! the moonlight, the blessed moonlight, and the nights for it are coming. Were would the sum mer girl be were it not for the moon? Along the beach, the sand turned to silver instead of gold, the water white, the lap of the incoming waves like the soft clash of muffled silver cymbals! Never despair of your man till you have tried him by moonlight, and never be sure of him until he has proposed again by day. Girls should be generous in this way. They should consider how likely a man is to propose because moonlight and the sob of the sea make proposing imperative. He may not want to marry you, but he wants to hold your hand and tell you you are his star, and feel noble. If you do accept him, he will probably be awfully scared and take you home at once and wonder what the dickens he did it for. Men are so queer. You must be shy and not know your own mind. Then he will try to explain your own mind to you, and that is always interesting. It all must be vague, delightful, dreamy, and, above all things, nothing must be settled. All the romance is over directly things are settled, and you must either go home or talk about housekeeping, and of course that won't do. Moonlight proposals must never be taken seriously. They may be a sort of beginning, as it were, but you must be too high-minded to take advantage of such an avowal.

GIRLS BECOMING TALLER.

One thing has struck me forcibly lately (writes Mr. Ashby-Sterry in the *Graphic*)—the number of tall girls that one meets nowadays. I have been struck by the height and presence of grown-up damsels, and I have been also astonished at the way in which children of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen shoot up. It is common enough nowadays to see girls in short petticoats taller than their mammas, and the other day I saw a tiny governess in the Park who was considerably overtopped by her two rosy, bonny pupils. I could not help wondering what this little governess would do if the girls became rebellious. How could she manage them? They were big enough and strong enough to eat her were they so minded. This race of big girlettes must be a tremendous trial to those mammas who wish to be everlastingly juvenile, for these daughters of Anak cannot be disguised in short petticoats and baby garments.

LADIES AND LAWN-TENNIS.

Ladies, we are told, are growing tired of lawn-tennis. All things considered, that is perhaps not to be wondered at. When tennis first came in it was an easy, rather lazy, go-as-you-please kind of game. But as time went on it experienced the common fate of such pastimes, and was surrounded by rules and regulations until it became almost as scientific as cricket. It was necessary to be constantly playing if you were not to be set down as a duffer. Moreover, the simple leisurely game permitted young ladies to keep comfortably cool and to look their best—which is, after all, an essential requirement in an outdoor game for women. Now the pace is so furious that the young person who engages in tennis works like a drayman, gets very hot and crumpled, and is often compelled to commit the last disgrace of mopping her face with her pocket-handkerchief. If we are to keep tennis for ladies, we must be content to have it as a pastime rather than as a species of hard labour.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp and Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. [illegible]

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

LANDOR AND HIS WIFE.

MORE reminiscences of Walter Savage Landor. The *Spectator* has published a letter he wrote to his friend, Sir Henry Strachey, and in *Temple Bar* Mrs. Crosse tells us what she knew of him. It might be as well to put in a word on behalf of that unfortunate lady, his wife, whom Landor's biographers persistently depreciate. Professor Colvin, in particular, was most one-sided, and even went out of his way to speak in anything but polite terms of her family. This is the more to be regretted as Mrs. Landor's brother, a distinguished officer, is still living. General Sir Henry Landor Thuillier, for many years Surveyor-General in India, was Mrs. Landor's brother and Landor's godson, and when on furlough in 1845 saw a good deal of his godfather and brother-in-law. Mrs. Landor was one of five sisters, all of whom were married at Bath, where the family was greatly liked and respected. That she could not share her husband's foibles and treat the world as he did may have been her misfortune, but it was certainly not her fault. Of Landor's children, the eldest surviving son, Walter Savage Landor, is a bachelor, living in Geneva. Another son, Charles, resides at Florence. His son Charles has lately returned from a visit to Japan, and is about to publish a volume of travels.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE AS "HAMLET."

Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Co. were hard at work right up to "closing time" at the Haymarket rehearsing "Hamlet." He has wisely decided to "try it on the dog" first by producing it during his provincial tour (the rumor says in Dublin), so that he and the rest of his company may have a chance of adapting themselves to the rather severe change of style, before asking London's opinion on the latest Hamlet.

> "The distance is, says Emerson,
> Decidedly extreme
> Between the oyster on the beach
> And that sweet Academe,
> Where Plato taught the 'noble art'
> Of philosophic fence;
> But still I think I know a case
> Of distance more immense."

For think of "The Dancing Girl," *et hoc*, and then imagine Mr. Tree as Hamlet; Mrs. Tree, Ophelia; Mr. Fernandez, the Ghost; Mr. Harrison, the King; Mr. Fred Terry, Laertes; Mr. Kemble, Polonius; Mr. Robb Harwood, Horatio; Mr. Kerr, Osric; and lastly Miss Rose Leclercq as the Queen.

"NADESCHDA."

Runeberg is one of the Scandinavian poets whose name, well known and honoured though it is in all the north of Europe has but little meaning in this country. After his patriotic poems, especially those in which he sings the praise of Finland, the wild, sterile little province of which he was a native, "Nadeschda" is one of his most attractive compositions, full of the fine imagery, in depicting which Runeberg, Tegner, and other contemporary northern bards are such past masters, and of that spirit of romance and valour which distinguishes all the poetry of Scandinavia from the Edda and the Frithjofs-Saga downwards. "Nadeschda" is the story of two brothers, Russian princes, both of whom fell in love with a serf girl. The story is written in blank verse; but the metre, which suits the Swedish language very well, becomes uneven and often extremely rugged in English, and part of the pleasure in reading the poem is lost through this defect. The occasional colloquialisms are also objectionable, and lines such as these,

> And towards heaven's azure spaces
> Mounteth soon two snowy falcons,

are not calculated to put the reader into a forgiving frame of mind for such little offences. True, the ending of the third person plural was *eth* in some parts of Great Britain even in Chaucer's time, but it does not cute answer to introduce archaic forms at random into a tale that is otherwise told in nineteenth-century English.

HARROW SPEECH-DAY.

Harrow this year had a perfect speech-day and an exceptionally brilliant company. The Harrow poet did not lack topics for his epilogue. The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, all old Harrovians, were present, and the last prompted the happy couplet:—

> There, Dublin's lord, on peaceful empire bent,
> Coaxes Hibernian coyness into rent.

But the distinguishing feature of the show was the Lord Mayor, who lent himself both to the mock heroics of the speech-room and the playful badinage of Mr. Welldon's after-luncheon speech:—

> Consuls we have, and Flamens grace our roll;
> No sovereign Ædile yet had crowned the whole.

Nor was the allusion to a certain famous sermon lost on the audience. The poet wonders

> If he, around whose chair of awful state
> Obedient sheriffs, prostrate griffins, wait,
> Still dreams the dream of youth, recalls its feats,
> Its venial crimes remembers—or repeats.

A NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE.

A very interesting announcement appears in the *Athenæum*. Says our contemporary:—A new publishing house has just been established in London under a style once the most famous in the trade, Archibald Constable and Co.; the principal being a grandson and namesake of Scott's "prince of booksellers." Mr. Constable, during a long residence in India, having become interested in many branches of Oriental literature, will make a speciality of the publication of books connected with the East, and has installed himself at 14, Parliament-street, almost next door to the India Office. He projects a series to be called "Constable's Oriental Miscellany," of which the Empress of India has accepted the dedication, in this following the gracious example of George IV. in the case of that earlier "Constable's Miscellany" which was the pioneer of English popular literature at once cheap and good.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

Both *Blackwood's* and *Macmillan's Magazines* furnish new portraits of Laurence Oliphant by writers well acquainted with him. Mr. Jennings in *Macmillan's* is anxious that the public should know that, visionary and mystic as Oliphant was, he was none the less a keen and capable man of business. This is hardly so surprising as might seem. Oliphant's gifts were the gifts of the adventurer and man of action. It was as a thinker that he was deficient. Face to face with men and things he was shrewd and full of resource. Face to face with his own soul and religious difficulties he was a child. The originality of his external experiences made him a fascinating companion and an interesting writer. His lack of original thinking power left him a prey to superstitions and prevented his books from rising above the level of a superior order of special correspondence.

MR. IRVING ON THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Henry Irving has addressed to a correspondent in the North of England the following letter, which refers to the recently published observations of Dr. Westcott, Bishop of Durham, on the subject of the stage and the dramatic profession:—"Dear Sir,—I have read the Bishop's letter with great interest, and I am glad to find that his attitude towards the theatre is not hostile, though the general tenour of his letter is rather vague. I have known bishops who regard the stage with a much more positive sympathy, and it is within my personal knowledge that two great dignitaries of the Church—Dr. Tait and Dr. Thomson—entertained the most liberal views about the helpfulness of the drama. But for some time past I have made it a rule to enter into no public controversy on this subject, for I do not admit that the moral influence of the stage is any more debatable than that of literature."

RUSKIN AND ST. GEORGE.

Many will remember Mr. Ruskin's contemptuous criticism upon Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, which is familiar to the eye on our sovereigns. The saint, he observed, had gone forth with a sword at least a yard too short ever to touch the brute, while he was obliging enough to thrust his naked toes far forward in order that the dragon might "with the least possible inconvenience to himself get a good bite at them." It is some comfort to know that our English coins are not the only pieces that are derided in this way. As lately announced, the Director of the American Mint, moved by like complaints, has issued an invitation to artists to compete with "new designs or authorised emblems and devices" for the coins of the United States. He would perhaps have done well to include Treasury Notes with, as one critic has put it, "their wealth of turning-lathe tracery and their sign-painters' lettering"; but this will, no doubt, come in good time. Meanwhile we learn that the new designs for the obverse and reverse of the silver dollar, and the obverse of the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime must be completely finished models in low relief. They must, moreover, bear, in the case of the obverse design for the dollar, an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and on the reverse the figure of an eagle, with the words "United States of America" and a designation of the value of the coin.

THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC.

The effects of music as a sedative in certain nervous conditions and as a stimulus in others is recognised by high medical authorities; but the Rev. Frederick Harford goes further than this, and claims for this soother of the savage breast high curative powers. Mr. Harford, who cites some remarkable instances of the remedial properties of music within his own knowledge, thinks that the time has come for the formation of a musical guild for the treatment of illness, to be called "The Mission of St. Cecilia." The suggestion is that a large number of lady vocalists with violinists of either sex shall be enrolled, and that there shall be established in all our cities and towns centres or habitations presided over by a lady directress, with a certain staff of performers. A message sent from a physician, says Mr. Harford, would summon three of the aforesaid musicians to be at a given place at a certain time. Of course they will be paid; and it is even suggested that double fees should be allowed for music played between midnight and seven a.m. Certain rules are inscribed for their guidance; among others, that the music shall not be played in the sick chambers, but in an adjoining room; that the instruments shall be muted, and that the performers shall be unseen, and even their names unknown. Miss Florence Nightingale has, it is said, expressed her full concurrence with the objects of the mission.

FRENCH SINGERS AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

M. Maurel has addressed a letter to a Paris newspaper that the French artists had neither to accept nor to refuse to sing at the Opera before the German Emperor, inasmuch as Mr. Harris with great tact withdrew their names from the programme. M. Maurel, however, seem to take the same line as M. Faure, who recently declared that although he might have been compelled to appear on the stage in accordance with his contract, yet that nothing would have persuaded him to sing before the Kaiser in private dress. M. Maurel states that he was invited by the Prince of Wales and the Marchioness of Salisbury to take part in a concert at Hatfield in honour of the Emperor, but "J'ai prie son Altesse Royale et la Marquise d'agreer toutes mes excuses de ne pouvoir m'y rendre a leurs desires. Le motif qui m'a fait agir ainsi a ete parfaitement compris et apprecie a sa juste valeur."

THE Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, Bahadur, has imported twelve couples of hounds from England, and [illegible] meet took place on Wednesday.

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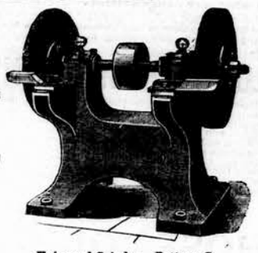
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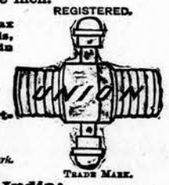
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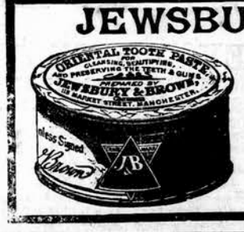
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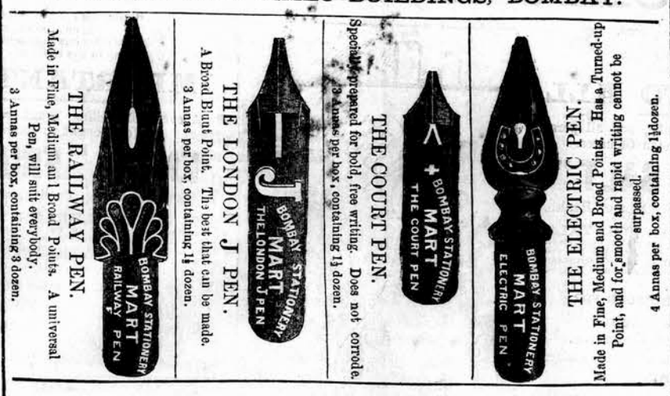
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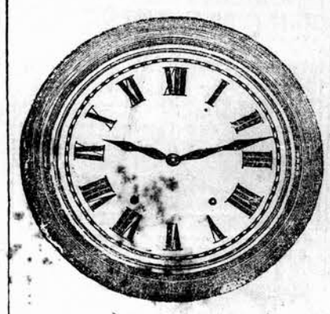
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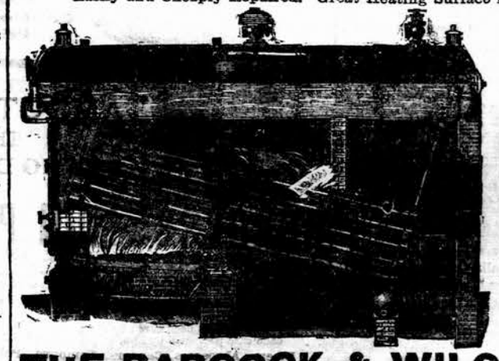
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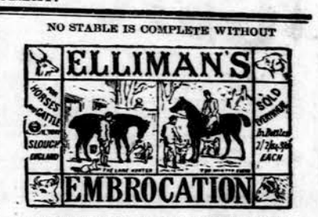
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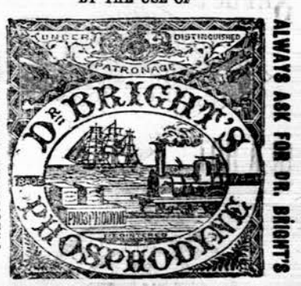
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